



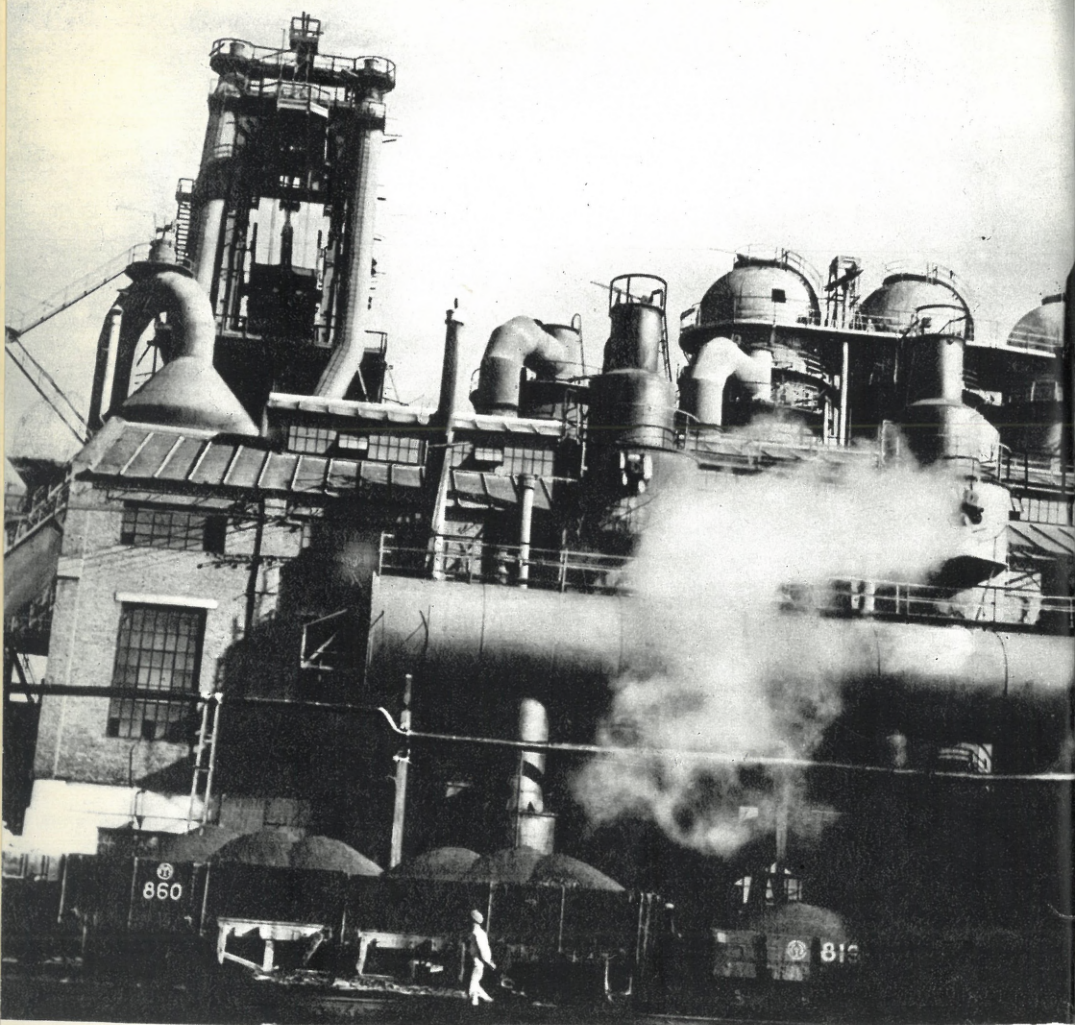
KOREA'S INDUSTRY

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FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang, D.P.R.K.

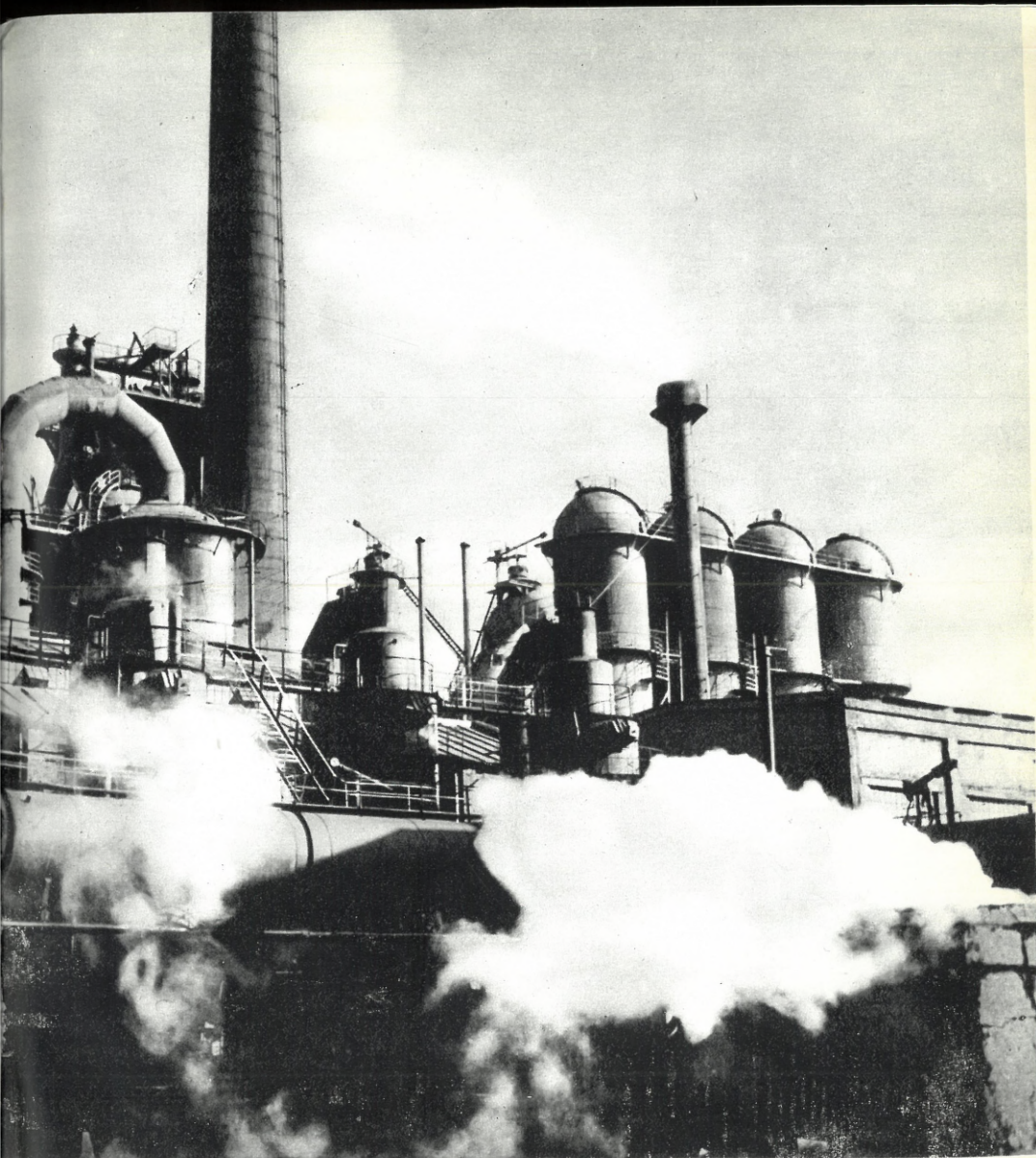
1964



Blast furnaces No. 1 and No. 2 at the Hwanghai Iron Works

During the Korean war (1950-1953), the U.S. imperialists showered the Works with more than 30,000 bombs. At the time, Dulles, the notorious American war-monger, declared that it would take the Korean people 10 to 20 years to rehabilitate the iron works and put it into operation.

But not long after the armistice, the Korean people succeeded in turning out steel at the open-hearth furnace of the plant. And in 1957 they rehabilitated blast furnace No. 1 with an annual capacity of



250,000 tons in a matter of 10 months and in 1961 blast furnace No.2 with a capacity of 270,000 tons in only 4 months. All the rehabilitation work was carried out by Korean workers and technicians with their own designs and techniques.

As a comprehensive metallurgical base turning out pig iron, steel and rolled stock, this iron works is a powerful centre of metallurgy in our country.

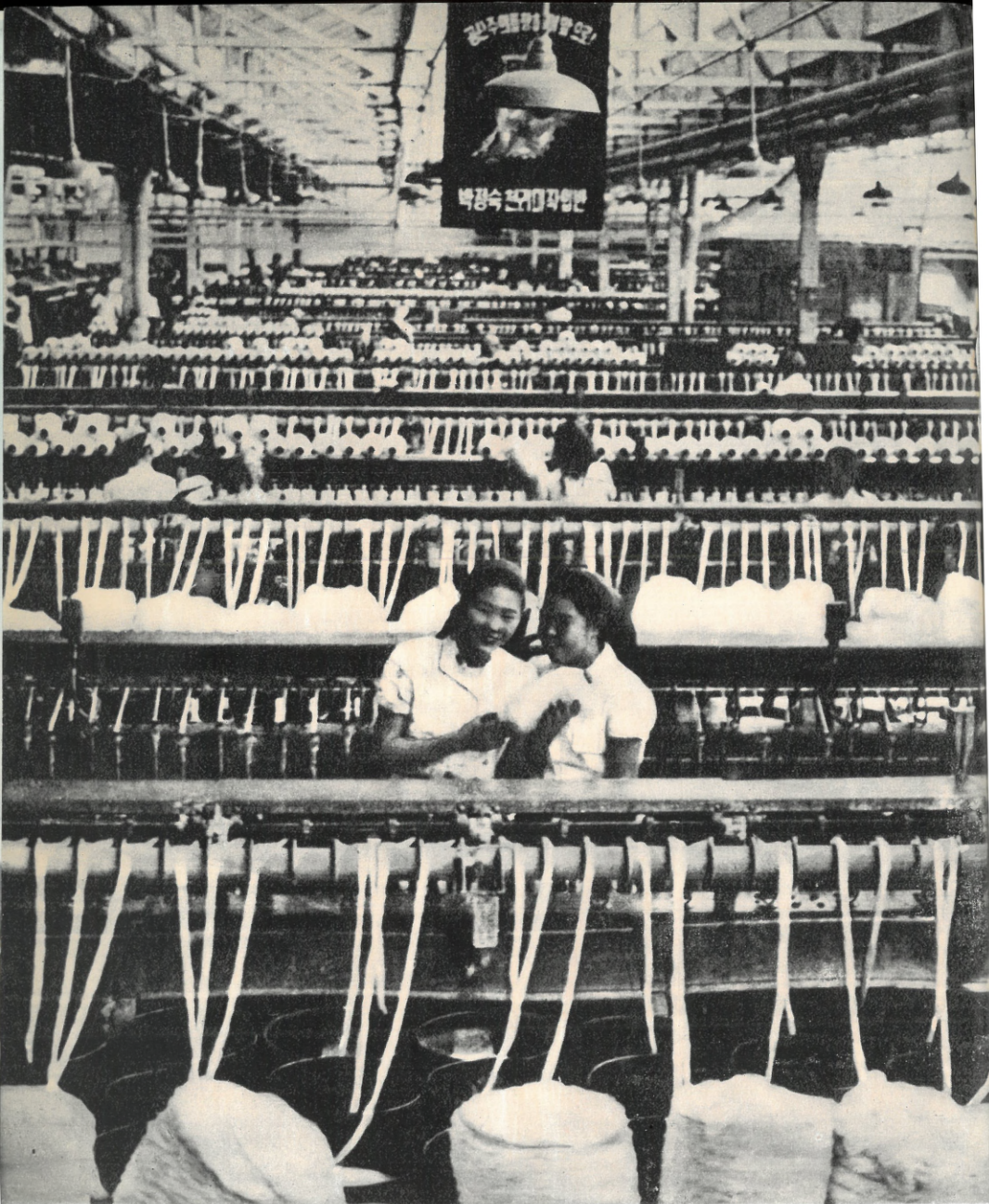




The work to electrify the 225-kilometre long railway was completed in less than one year.

At present electrification work on the Pyongyang-Shinsungchun line is under way. In a few years all the trunk lines will be switched over to electric traction.

The locomotive engine running on the Pyongyang-Shinuijoo railway line, which was opened to traffic in August



The interior of the spinning shop of the Pyongyang Textile Mill

The Korean people have built up a modern light industry, to say nothing of a powerful heavy industry.

Prompted by a desire to put an end to their lot of poverty as quickly as possible, the Korean people have raced forward at the speed of Chullima in developing the national economy.

UNDER Japanese colonial rule, the Korean economy had been developed, if ever, as an appendage to the economy of Japan.

The Japanese exploited Korean mines and erected industrial plants for processing raw materials and turning out semi-finished goods which they shipped to Japan.

When Korea was liberated from Japanese rule on August 15, 1945, it was left with a backward onesided industry. The division of the country by the U.S. imperialists who came to South Korea as occupationers severed the economic ties between the industrial North and the agricultural South; it further aggravated the country's economic onesidedness and caused serious obstacles to its economic reconstruction and development.

Such situation called for total economic reorientation—building of a strong independent economy. For economic independence is a prerequisite to the political independence, independent unification and prosperity of the nation.

The Korean people started the building of an independent national economy under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The land reform and the nationalization of industries, transport services, communications and banks owned by the Japanese imperialists and the Korean traitors, paved the way for developing an independent national economy and promoting people's welfare.

Laws on Labour and the Equality of the Sexes were decreed, and democratization of education was also introduced.

After the accomplishment of these tasks of the anti-



Seven days after the cessation of war on July 27, 1953, that is, on August 3, Premier Kim Il Sung visited the Kangsun Steel Works where he had a conversation with the workers, telling them how to rebuild the demolished steel plant and how to rehabilitate the disrupted economy of the nation. He inspired the steel makers with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and with confidence in fresh victory in the economic reconstruction. After that, he paid visits to the plant many times to give personal guidance.



Oil painting "At Kangsun Shortly After the Cessation of War"

The Kangsun Steel Works is not the only place visited personally by Premier Kim Il Sung. He even went to small local industry factories in the remote mountain areas, to say nothing of the major factories, mills and other industrial establishments, to inspect and guide their work personally.

The on-the-spot guidance given by Comrade Premier inspired the workers to display revolutionary enthusiasm and resulted in innovations in production.

imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the Korean people set about effecting the industrialization.

Planned economy was initiated in 1947. In the pre-war 1949, total industrial output value was 3.4 times that in 1946; and new industrial branches such as machine-building and textile were created.

The peaceful construction of the Korean people, however, was interrupted by the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists. The enemy's barbarity in the three-year-long Korean war razed the towns and villages to the ground.

After the war, urgent tasks were posed to rehabilitate the war-ravaged economy and improve the people's livelihood.

The Workers' Party of Korea set forth the basic line of economic construction—a line for priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. This line stemming from the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance provided opportunities for building an independent national economy.

With the overfulfilment of the Three-Year Plan (1954-1956), total industrial output value exceeded the prewar level.

The Five-Year Plan (1957-1961) was fulfilled in two and a half years for gross industrial output value, and in four years on all indices. Socialist revolution triumphed in towns and country. With the complete reorganization of economy on socialist lines, a big upsurge took place in socialist construction. An end was put to the colonial deformity and backwardness of industry, and the foundation of industrialization was laid. As a result, the leading role of industry in the national economy was enhanced.

The share of industry in the gross industrial and agricultural output value increased from 28 per cent in 1946 to 71 per cent in 1960.

Our working people have displayed the spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of exploring what was not at hand and making what was short by themselves. Acting up to this spirit, they built in a brief space of time the foundation of an independent national economy.

Between 1946 and 1963, total industrial output value grew 32 times. Particularly noteworthy is it that between 1954 and 1963 the total industrial output value increased at the annual average rate of 34.8 per cent.

Korea's industry has undergone radical change in its structure. The share of the machine-building and metal-working industries in the gross industrial output value rose from 1.6 per cent in the pre-liberation year of 1944 to 24 per cent in 1963.

















Korea has created a modern heavy industry embracing metal, electric, machine-building, chemical and other key branches. At present machinery and equipment are put on a self-supply basis.

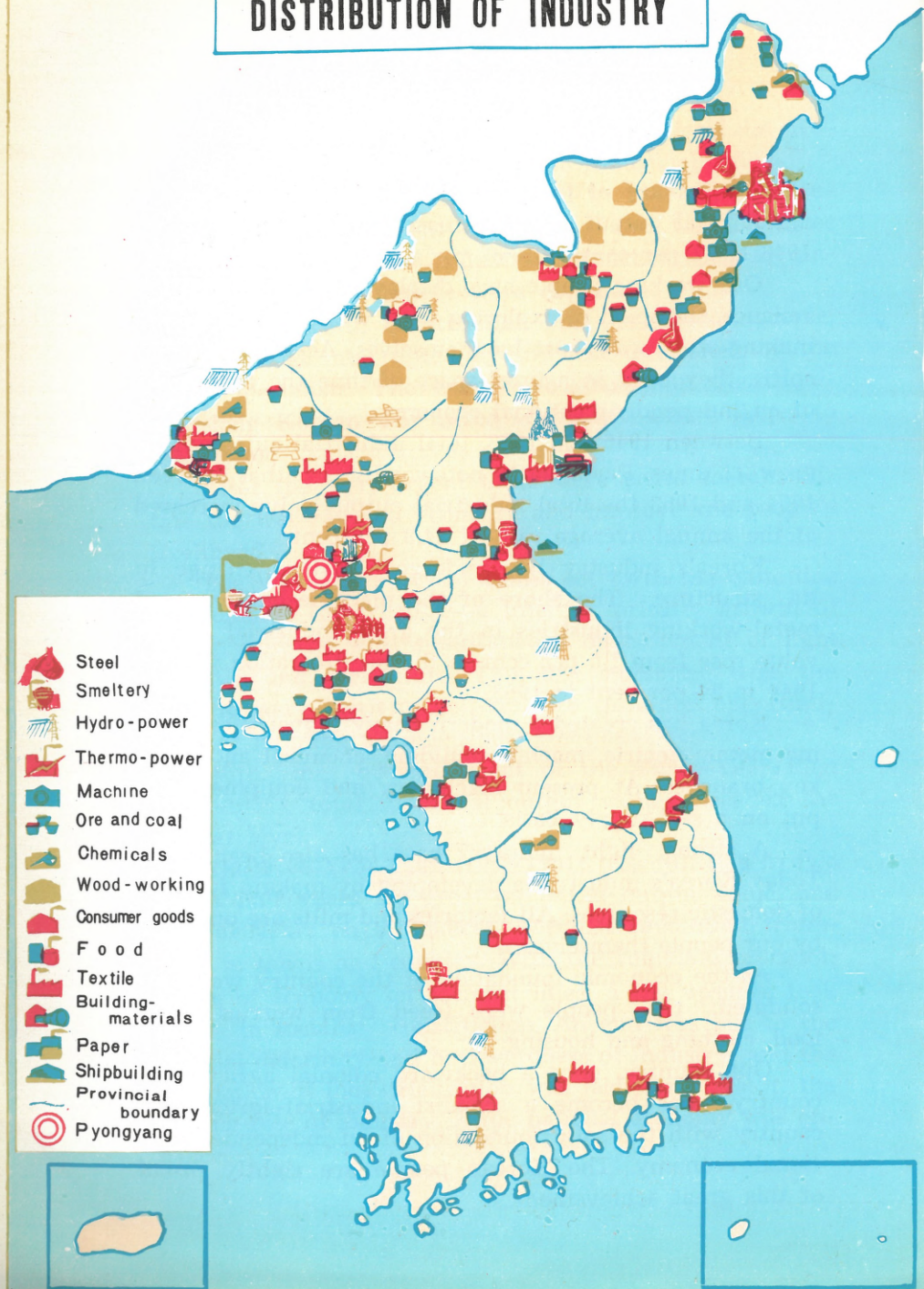
A strong light industry base has also been built. Today Korea's industry is developing by making full use of domestic resources. All factories and mills are operated by our people themselves.

As the economic foundation of the country was consolidated, the people were freed from worries about food, clothing and housing.

Our country, once a backward colonial agricultural country, has become a socialist industrial-agricultural country with the solid foundation of an independent national economy. The Korean people are rightly proud of this great achievement.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY

-  Steel
-  Smeltery
-  Hydro-power
-  Thermo-power
-  Machine
-  Ore and coal
-  Chemicals
-  Wood-working
-  Consumer goods
-  Food
-  Textile
-  Building-materials
-  Paper
-  Shipbuilding
-  Provincial boundary
-  Pyongyang



HEAVY INDUSTRY

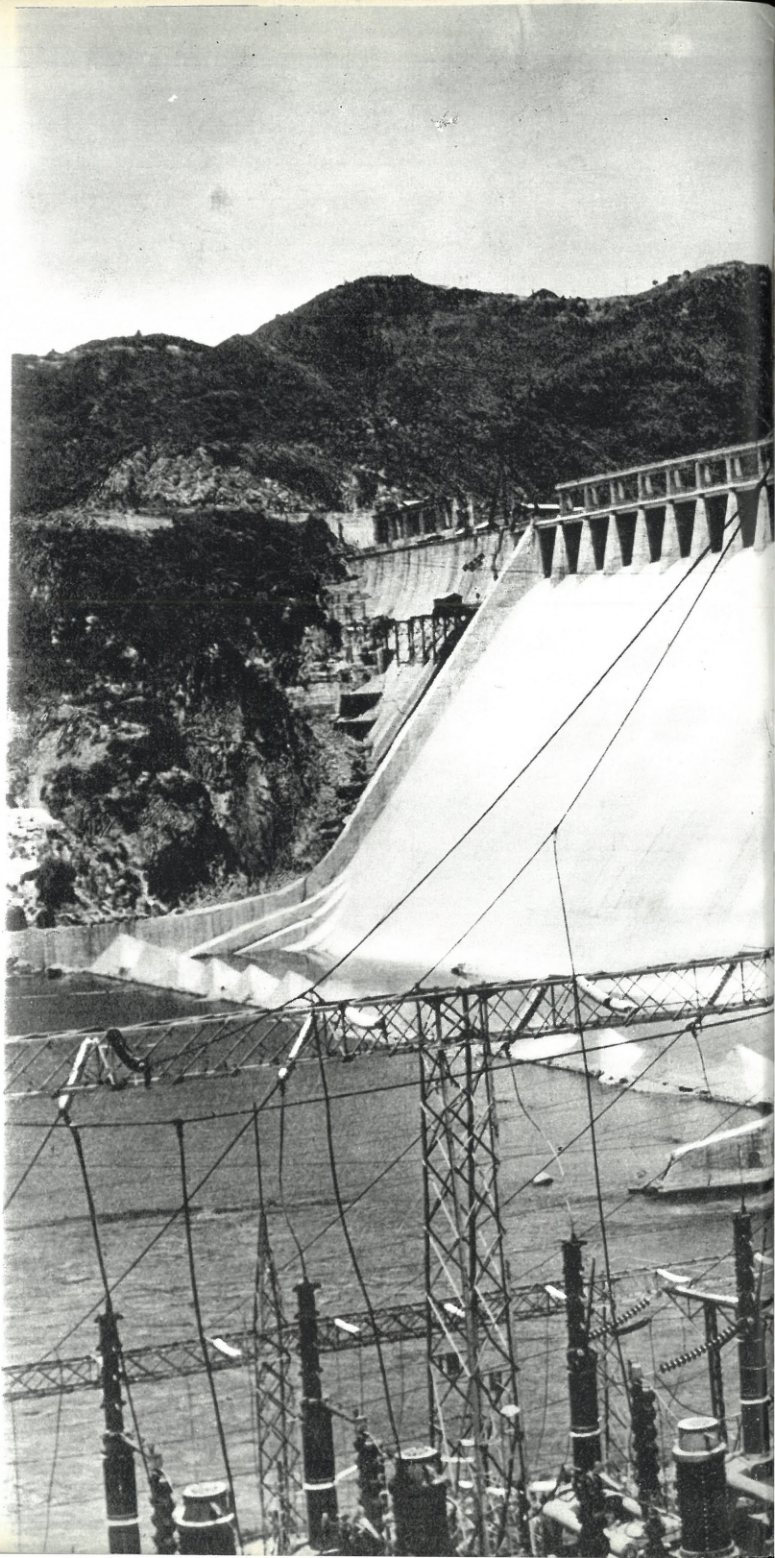
I N accordance with the basic line of economic construction—preferential growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, the Korean people have directed their efforts to the creation of a heavy industry base able basically to produce machinery, equipment, raw and other materials, fuel and power, relying on the rich domestic resources. Especially, in building heavy industry, stress was laid on the branches directly connected with the improvement of people's livelihood, instead of going in for a heavy industry for heavy industry's sake. Accent was placed also on making heavy industry most effectively serve for the development of light industry and agriculture.

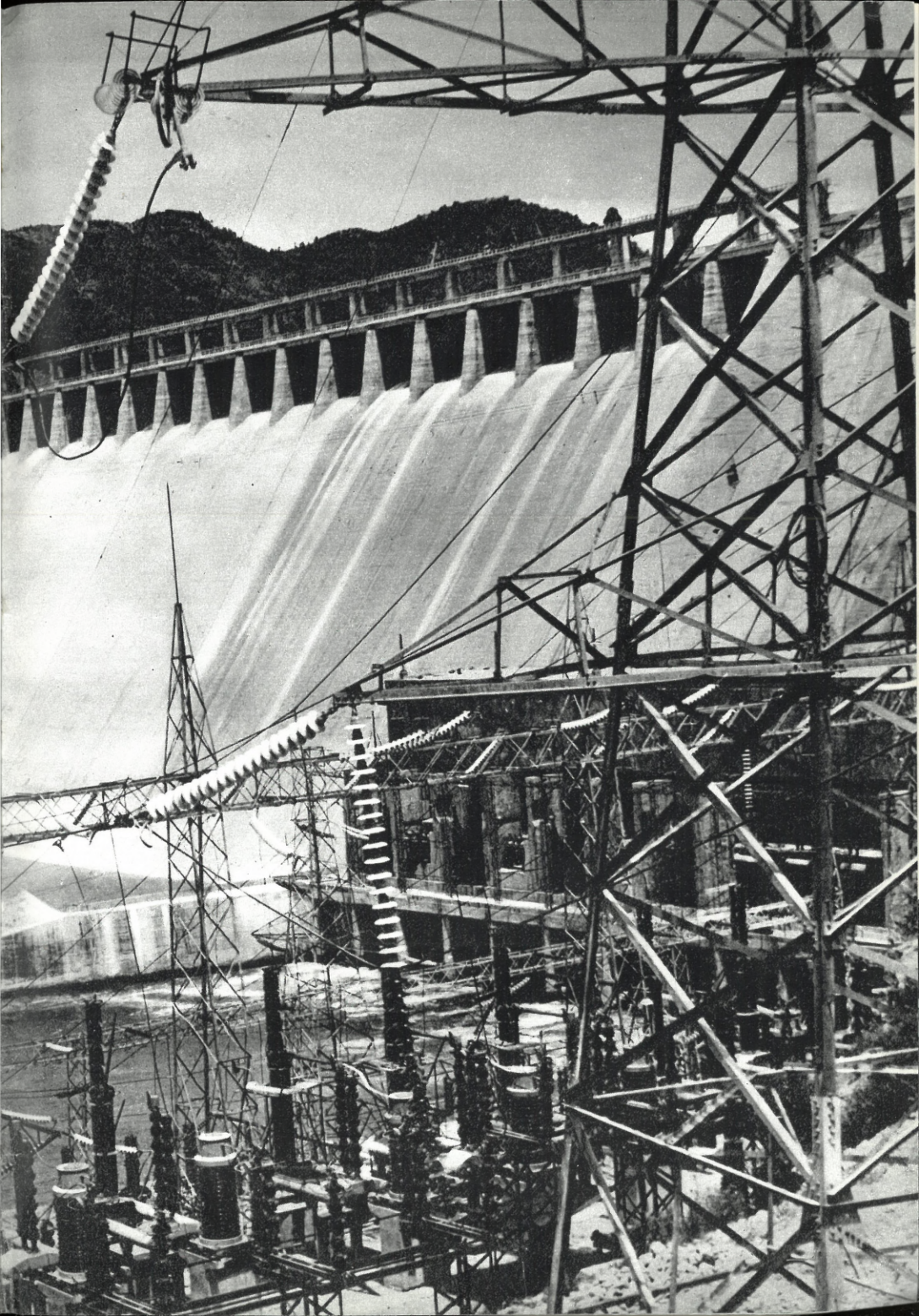
As a result, such major branches as the machine-building, metallurgical, chemical, power, coal and building-materials industries were created and reinforced; the share of heavy industry was considerably raised; organic ties between the mining and manufacturing industries were strengthened, and the structure of industry was balanced.

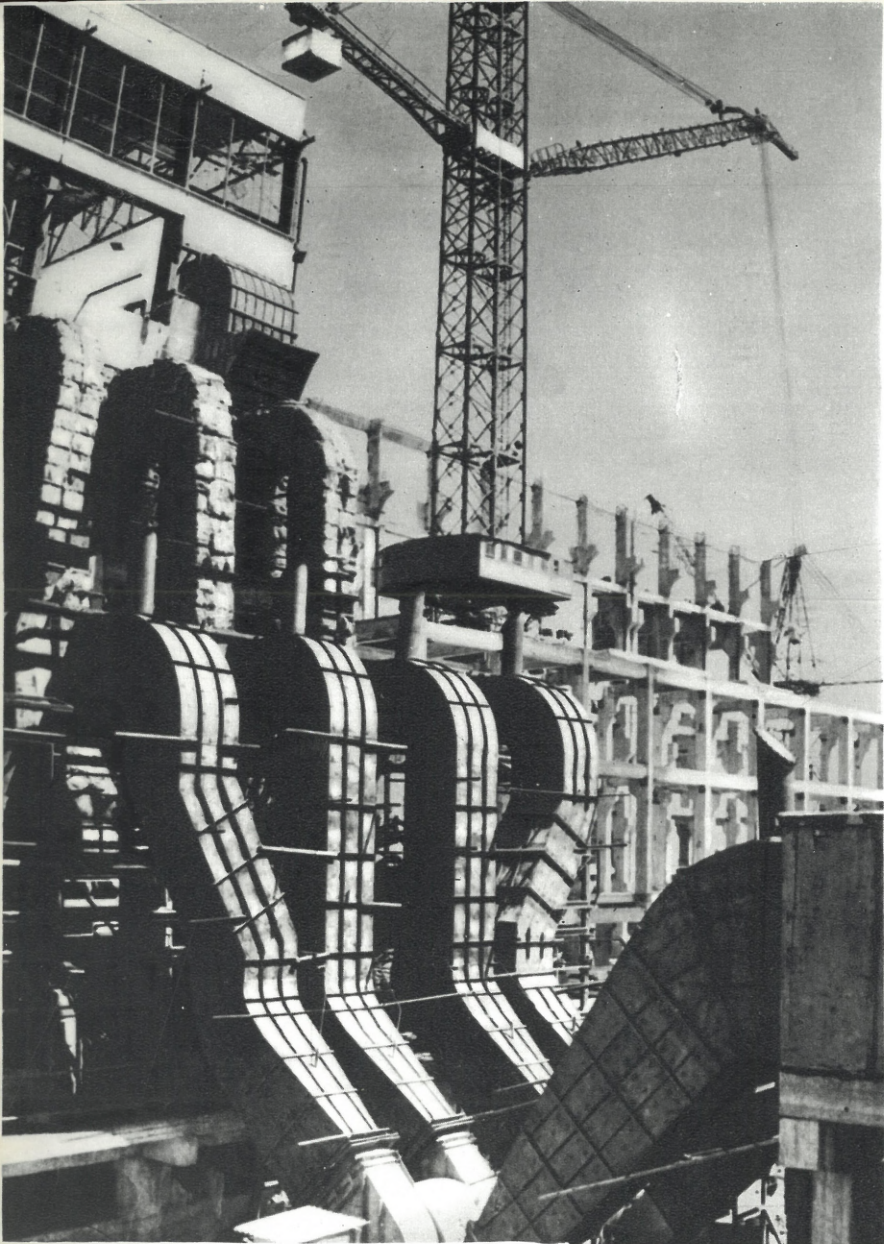
The output value of means of production increased 33 times between 1946 and 1963, and between 1954 and 1963 its annual growth rate averaged 39.8 per cent.

Thus Korea has become able to build power stations, metallurgical plants, chemical factories and various other modern factories by using home-made materials, machines and equipment. Now it is carrying on the technical revolution relying on its own heavy industry.

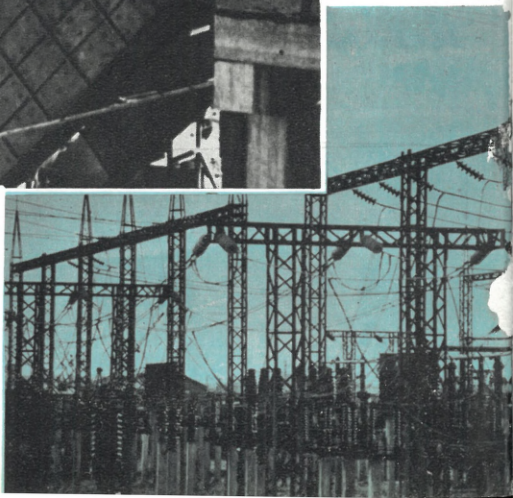
The Soopoong hydro-
power station. Located on the dam which stops the river Amrok at its lower reaches, it is one of the major power centres in our country. It has a capacity of 700,000 kva. Though seriously damaged by the U.S. imperialists during the war, it was rebuilt in a little over three years after the cessation of the war.







A 400,000 kw thermo-power station now under construction in Pyongyang. This power station, when completed, will supply not only electricity, but also ensure the central heating and the supply of hot water for the city.



Power Industry

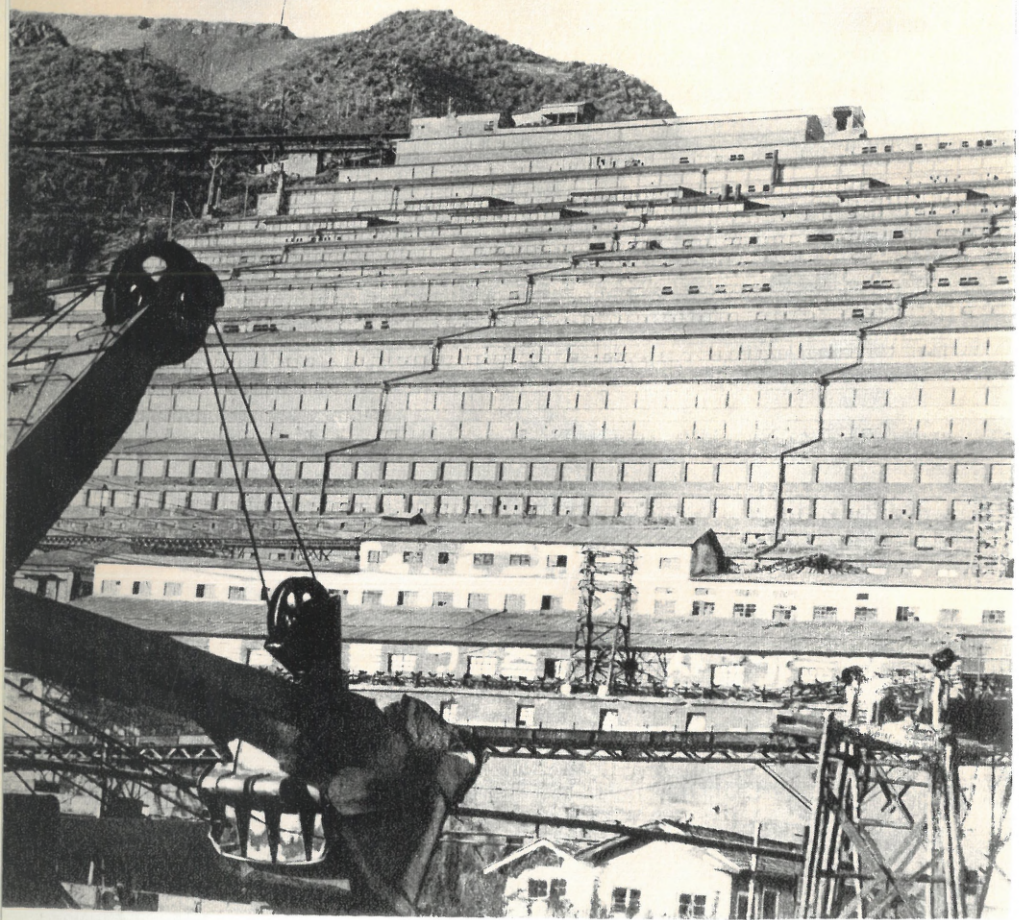
TO meet the ever-growing demand for electric power, the country has preferentially created power plants turning to account its rich resources of water-power and coal.

Power production in 1963 was about 2.9 times that in 1946. The existing power stations have been re-equipped and reconstructed, while large-scale hydro-power stations have been newly built or are under construction. Construction projects are under way for enlisting thermal power in electricity generation, which will eliminate the onesided accent on hydro-power electricity production.

Parallel with large-scale hydroelectric power stations, medium- and small-scale ones have been built in local areas by turning to account the irrigation reservoirs and rivers, which has proved beneficial to facilitating the electrification in the countryside. In 1963, 93.3 per cent of the villages were supplied with electricity.

The construction site of the thermo-power station (left) and the transformer substation (below)





The ore-dressing plant of the Moosan Mine

This modernly-equipped plant has many crushers each of which can treat more than 500 tons of ores an hour. The iron ore deposits of the Moosan Mine are estimated at over one billion tons.



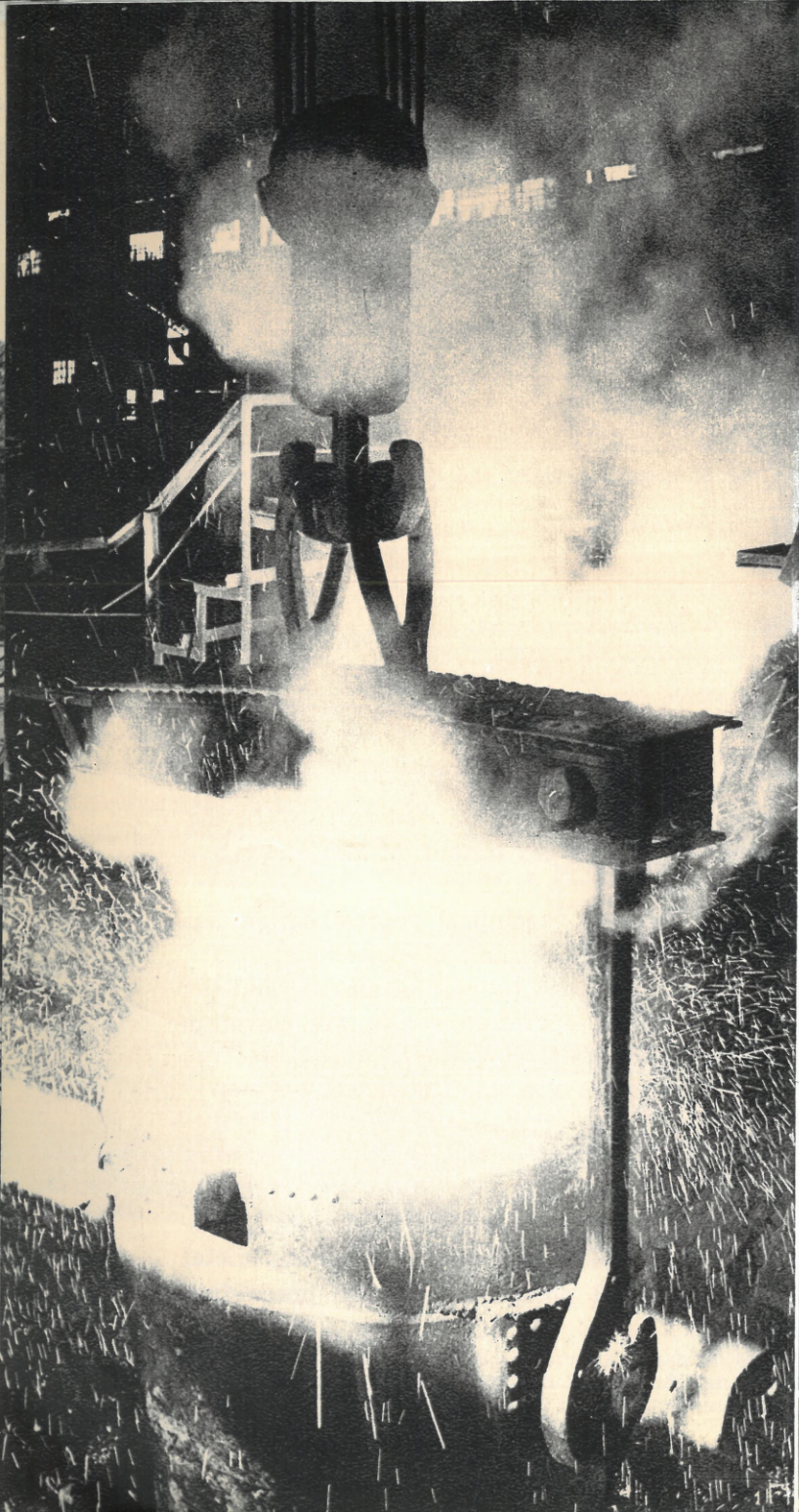
The coal dumps at the Shinchang colliery, the Pyungnam Youth Coal Field

Mining Industry

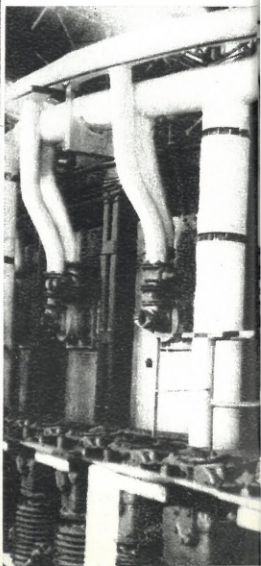
IN 1963, coal output was 11 times that in 1946. In the corresponding period the output of ore showed a 15-fold increase.

In the coal industry technical reconstruction has been accelerated with the building of permanent drifts, the employment of high speed tunnelling method and the mechanization of hauling operation; while concentrating efforts on the modernization of the equipment of large collieries and pits, medium and small collieries are newly opened.

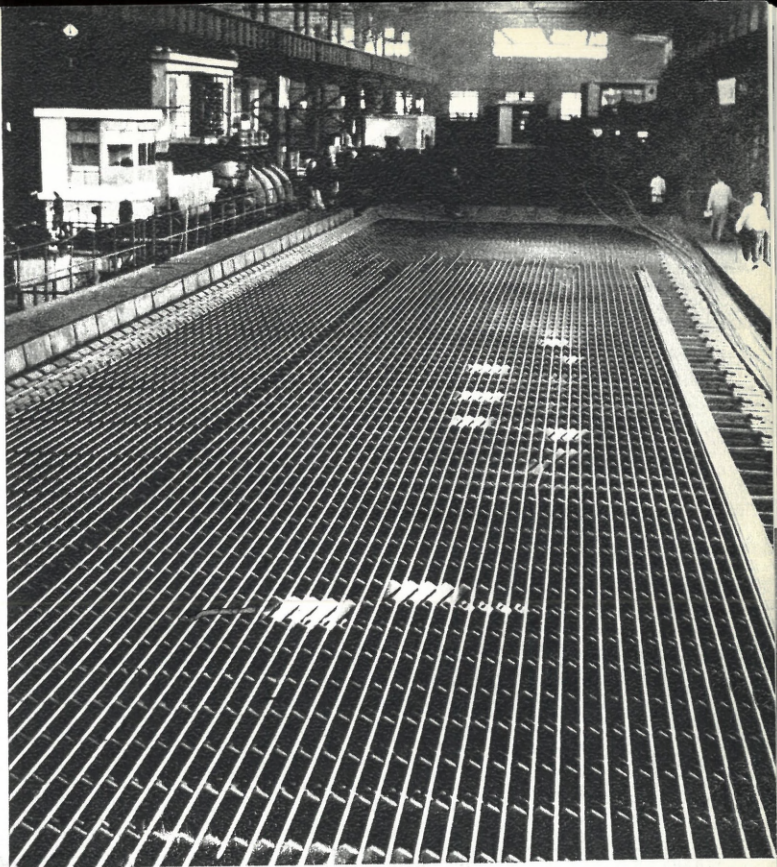
In the ore mining industry, equipment of existing mines has been reinforced and new mines are being developed. Output of the iron ore, non-ferrous metals, precious and rare metals, and minerals for compound metal has increased. Geological prospecting is also proceeding briskly.



The pouring of steel at one of the electric furnaces of the Kangsun Steel Works, the birthplace of the Chullima workteam movement initiated under the slogan: "Let's work, study and live in a communist way"

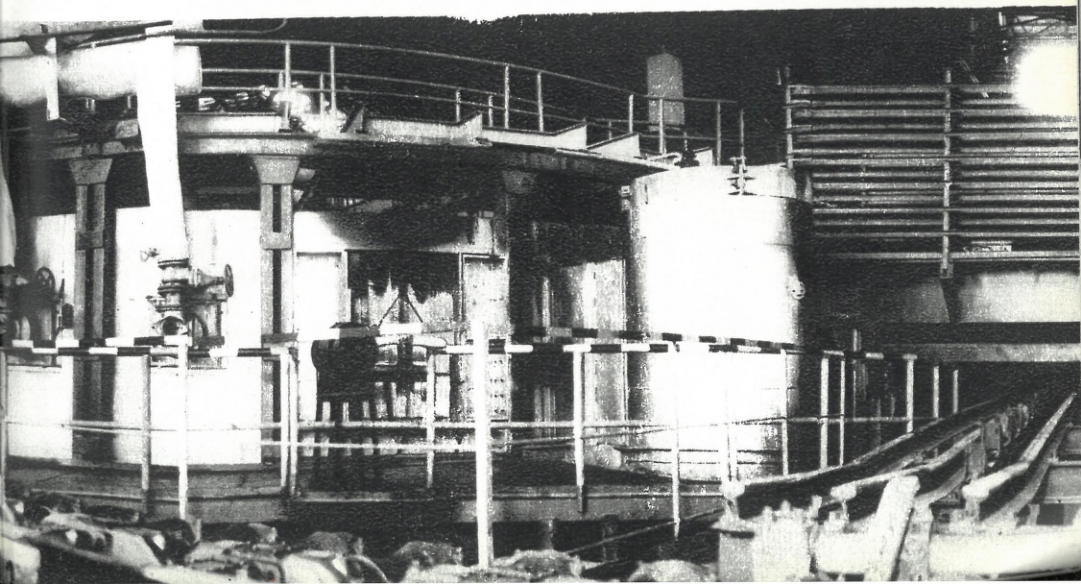


In our country the output and assortments of various rolled stock and goods of the second stage of processing have steadily increased.



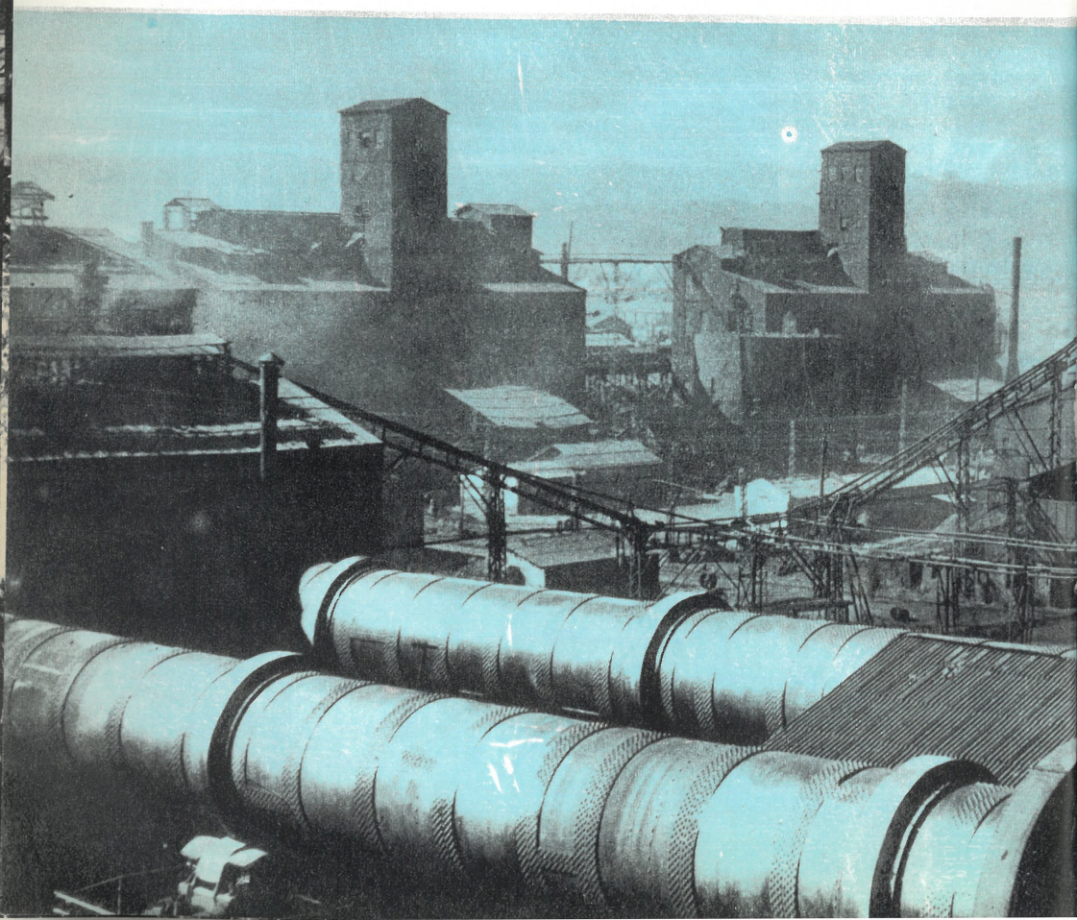
The new automatic rolling shop of the Sungjin Steel Works

The new automatic seamless steel tube shop of the Kangsun Steel Works



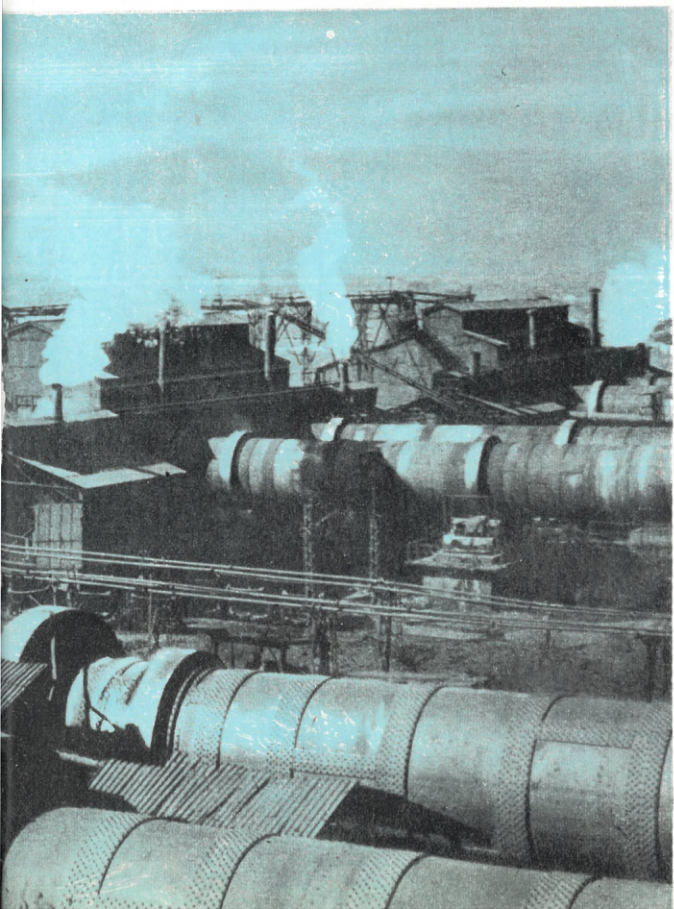
Metallurgical Industry

I N developing the iron and steel industry efforts have been concentrated on building an independent metallurgical industry relying on the home resources of raw materials and fuel. As a result, ferro-coke and ball ore have already been introduced into production, and the production of converter steel and granulated iron has increased.



Total output value of the metal industry in 1963 showed a 25-fold increase over 1946. Now Korea's metal industry meets in the main the demands of all fields of the national economy for iron and steel.

In the non-ferrous metal industry, its one-sidedness has been eliminated and its output keeps growing. All the processes from smelting to rolling are handled by the Koreans.



The revolving furnace of the Chungjin Steel Works which turns out granulated iron



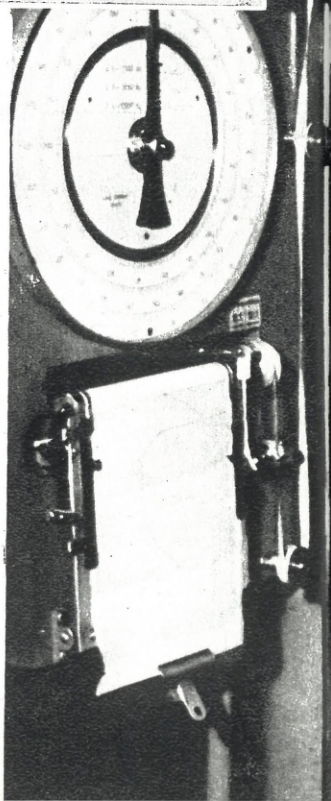
The compulsory secondary schooling is universal in our country and preparations are well in progress for introducing the compulsory 9-10 year technical education. At present one-fourth of the population is enrolled in various schools and more than 200 in every 10,000 of the population are university or college students.

The number of technical cadres which was very small immediately after liberation was more than 223,000 in 1963.

Thanks to the active measures for learning advanced techniques taken in the course of building a modern industry the country's major production centres have become schools teaching techniques.

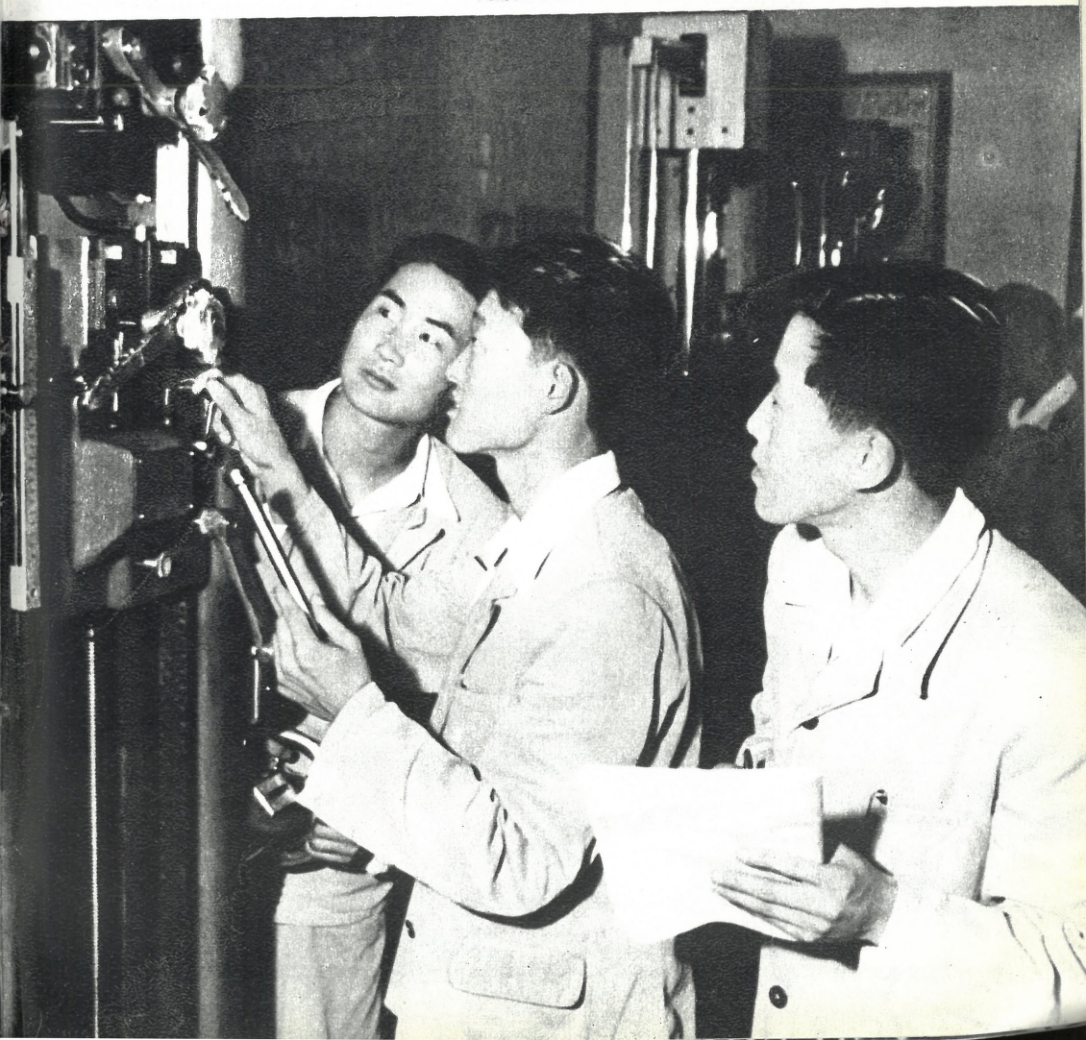
In 1963, 18.3 per cent of the factory and office workers in industry were enrolled in spare-time schools at all levels.

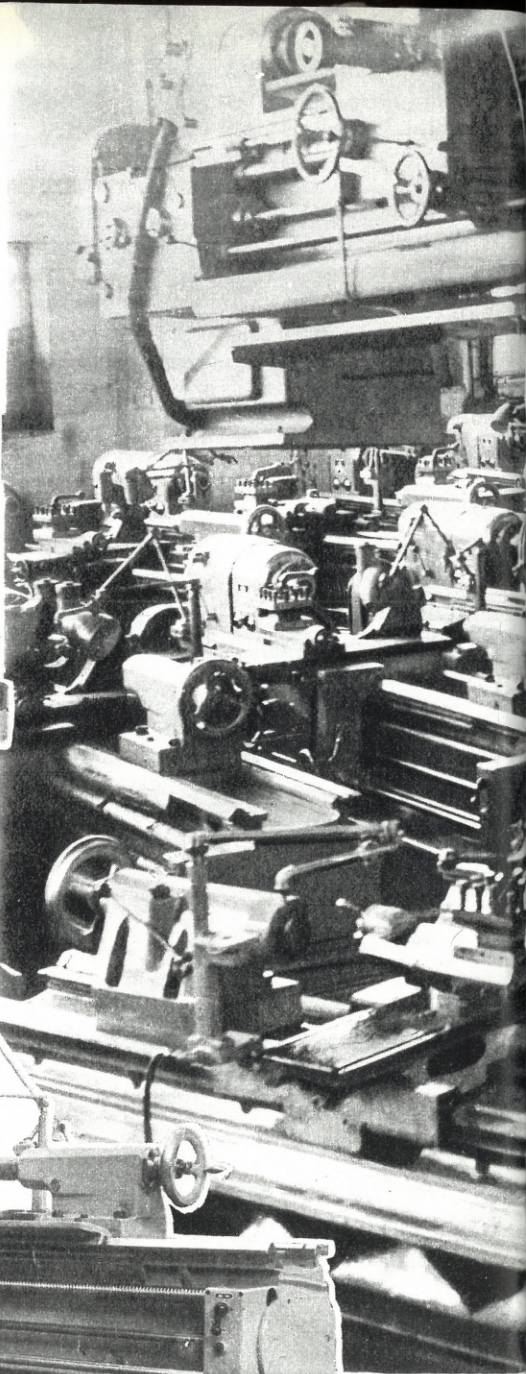
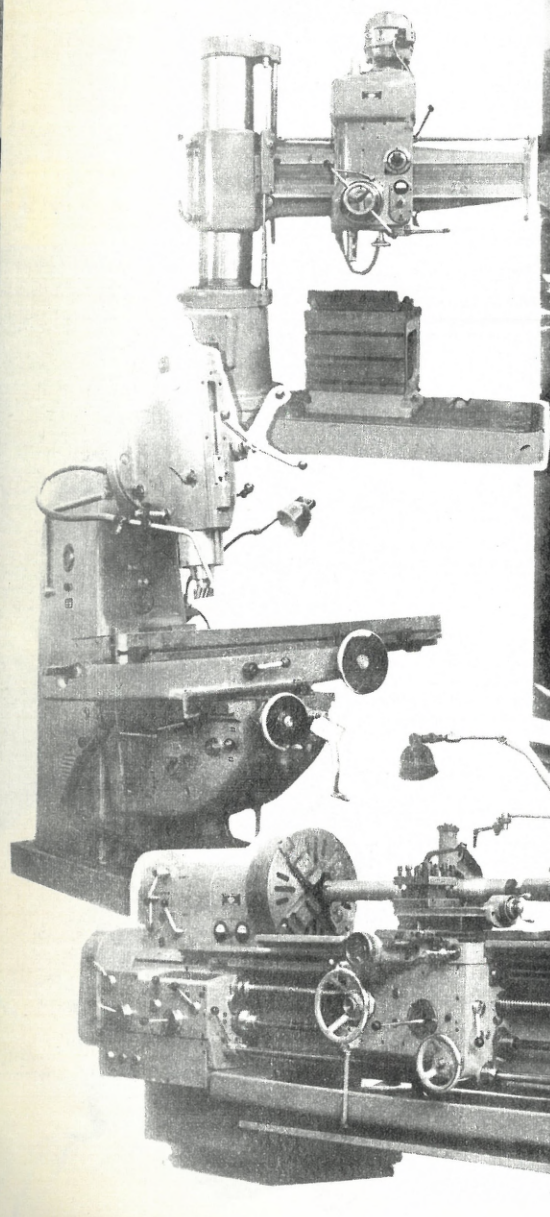
Most of the 96 regular institutions of higher learning, too, are concentrating on the training of technical personnel.

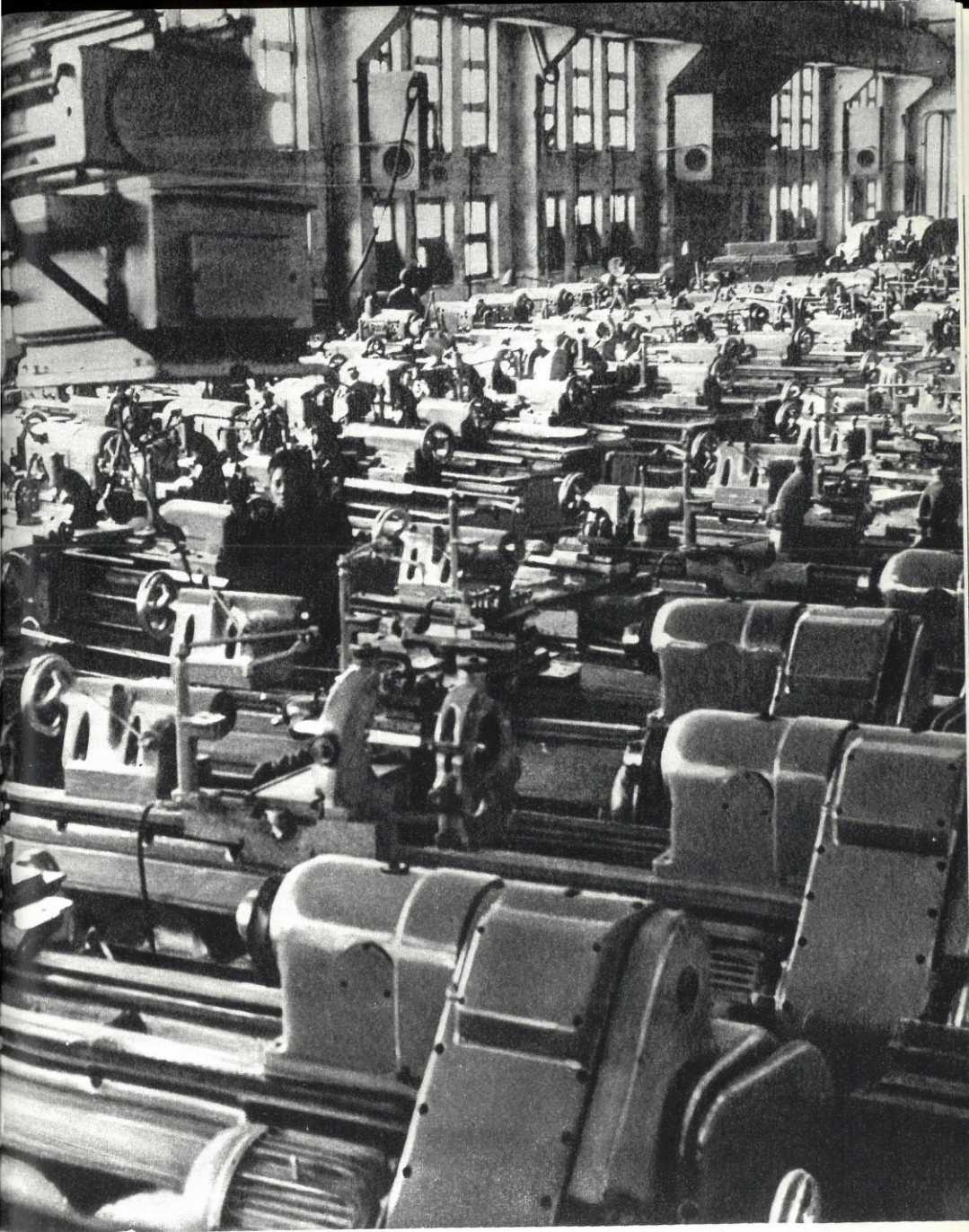


▲
The Kangsun Technical College set
up at the Kangsun Steel Works

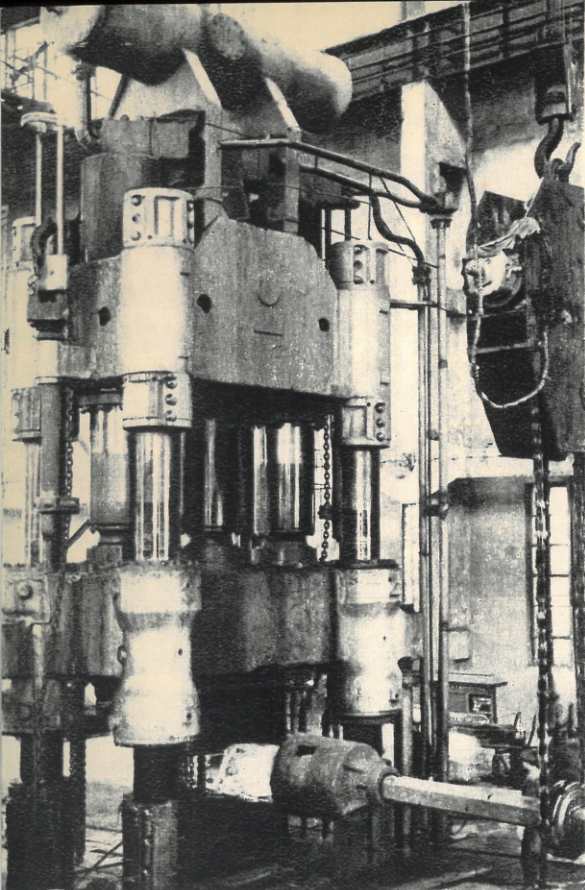
Students of the Kim Chaik Polytechnical
Institute undergoing practical training



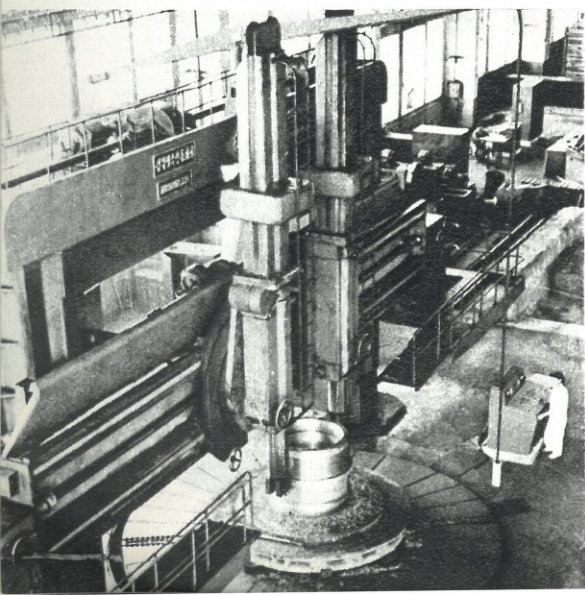




Machine-tools of home make



The Korean workers and office employees have put an end to the mystery about technique and to passivism, and are vigorously unfolding a mass technical innovation drive with the revolutionary spirit of thinking and acting boldly. Particularly, in 1959, our people unfolded a let-machine-tools - make-machine-tools campaign and turned out, in slightly over one year, more than 13,000 ordinary- and special-type machine-tools in excess of the original plans, entirely by tapping inner reserves.



Photographs: The 3,000-ton press (top) and 8-metre turning lathe (below) made by the workers and technicians of the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory

Machine-building Industry

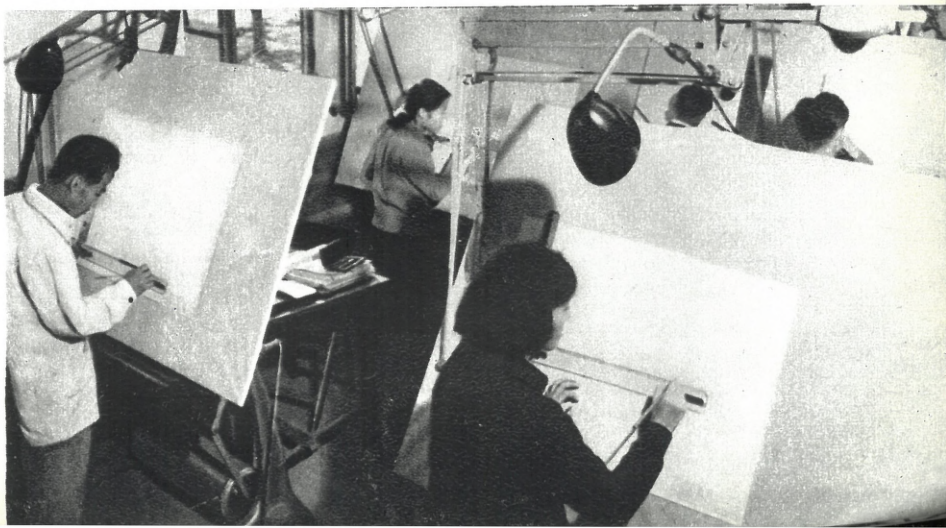
NOT a single machine plant was to be seen in our country when it was under the Japanese imperialist rule.

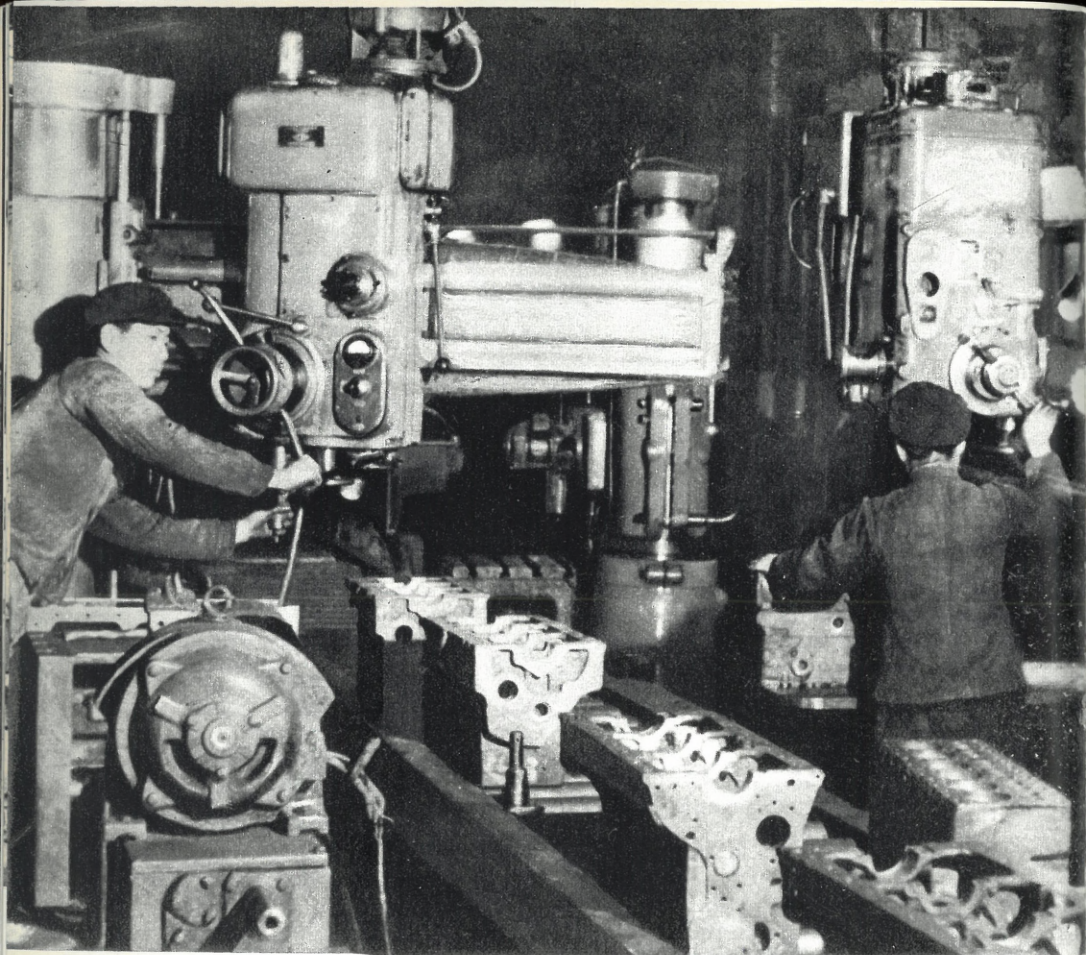
In the post-liberation years, great efforts were exerted to develop the machine-building industry in order to do away with its backwardness, build an independent national economy and carry out the socialist industrialization and technical revolution.

Preparations for the development of the machine-building industry were made in the pre-war years and even during the wartime. Thus, a base of machine-building industry equipped with modern technique was laid in a short space of time after the war.

In building the machine-building industry, the Workers' Party of Korea has adopted the line of developing it step by step, from the low to the high stages, from the manufacture of small to big ones, from the

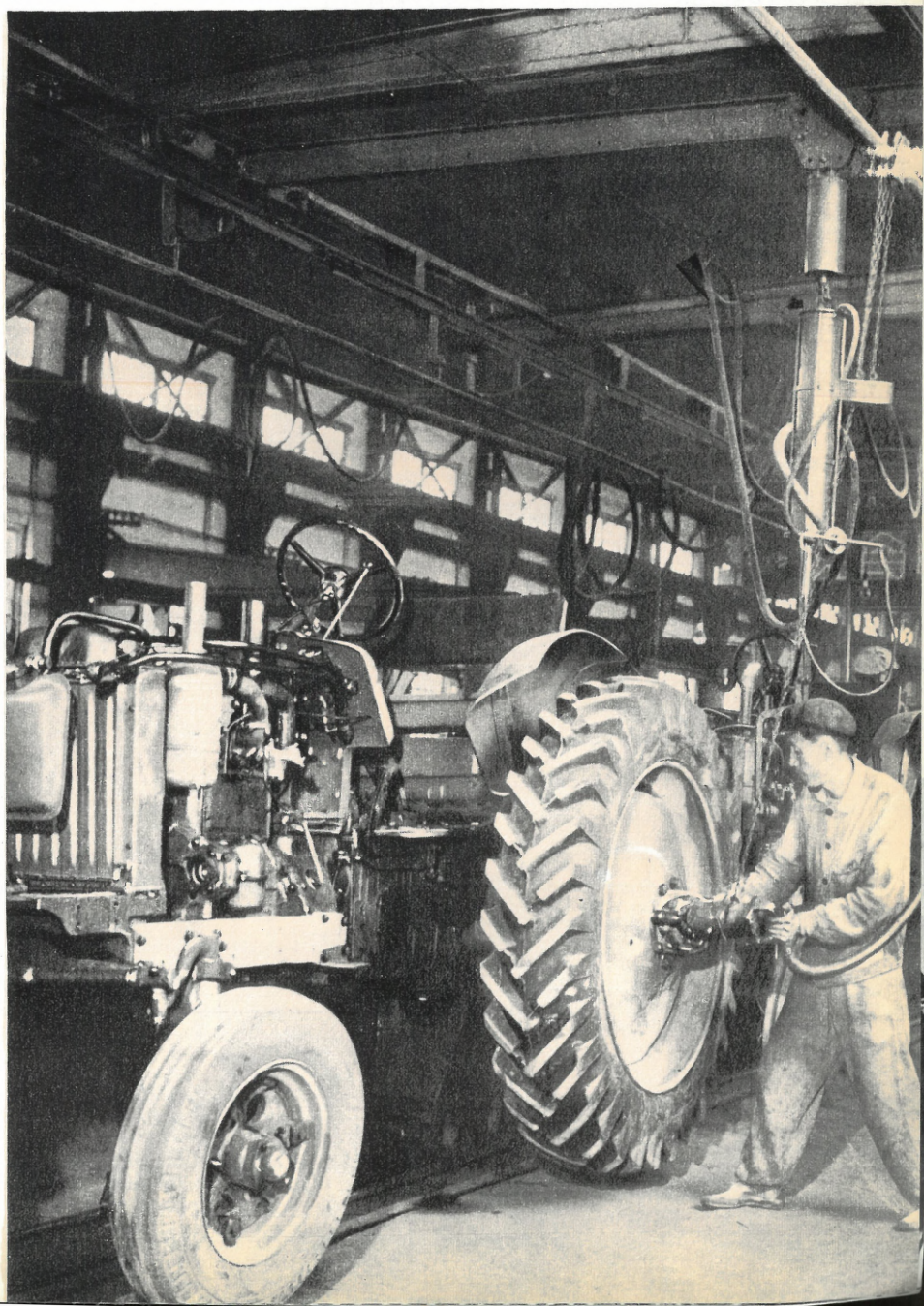
In Korea designing workers are trained on a big scale, and the stress is put on specialization in their work. The designing room of the Pyongyang Precision-machine Factory

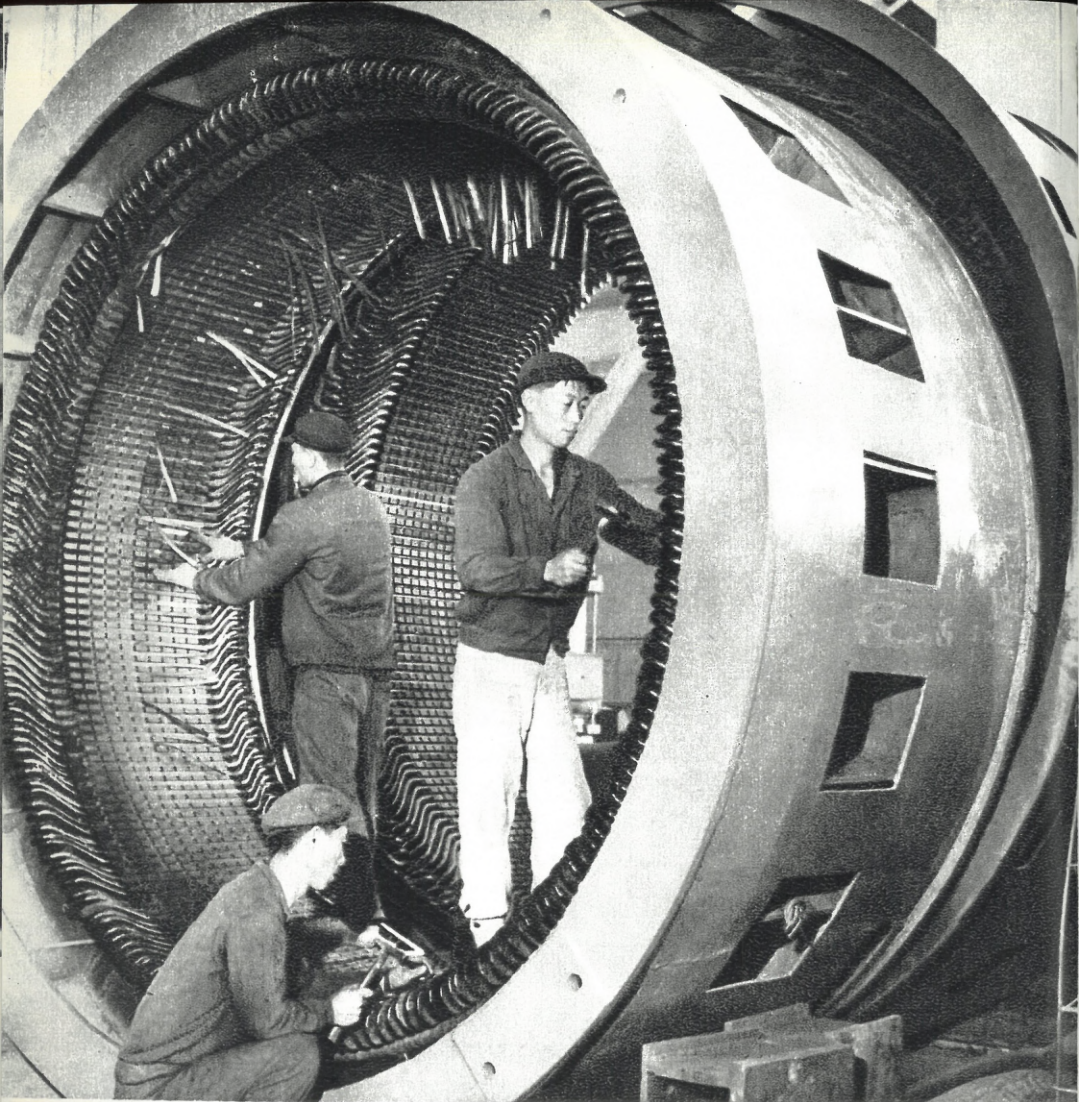




With the completion of agricultural co-operation in 1958, the Workers' Party of Korea called upon the working class to turn out tractors and automobiles at home, with a long sight to the interests and future development of the national economy as a whole. In response to the call of the Party, workers turned out their first tractor and first truck in a brief time, displaying patriotic enthusiasm. Photographs: **The engine workshop (top) and shipment of lorries Victory-58 (below) at the Dukchun Automobile Plant**

The assembly shop of the Kiyang Tractor Factory. This factory has recently started production of 75-h.p. caterpillar tractors





**Workers of the Daian Electrical Appliances Factory assembling
10,000-kva generators**

Premier Kim Il Sung, in the course of his on-the-spot guidance in the work of this factory, personally created a model of a new system of industrial management and popularized it to the whole country.

The new system of production management and technical guidance which is called the Daian work system, has made a great contribution to the fresh advancement of production through exploration of latent potentials on the basis of the leading cadres giving assistance to the lower units and of inducing the producing masses to play an active part in the management of production.

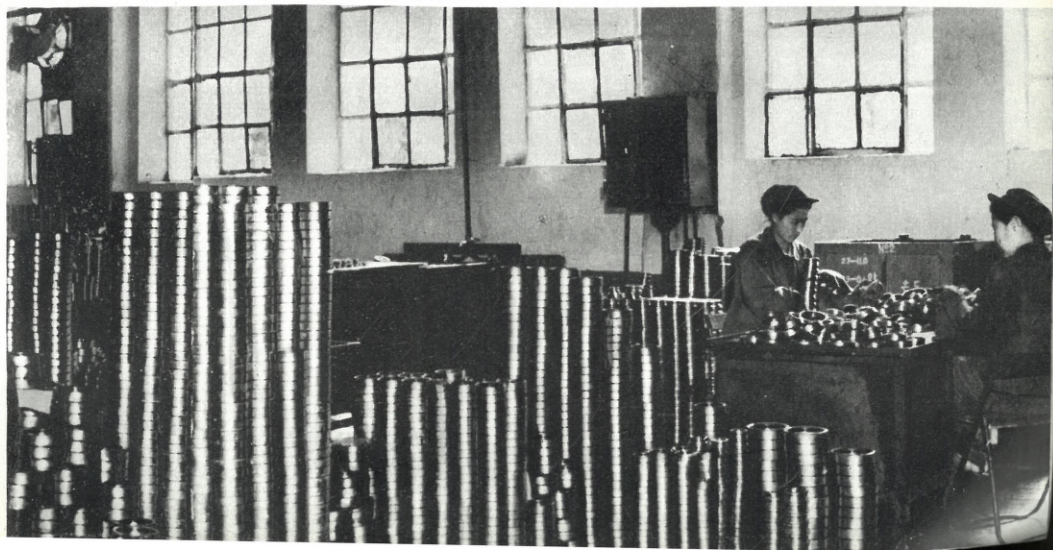
simple to the complicate ones. And, at the same time, the Party has developed all branches of the machine-building industry by concentrating on the manufacture of those machines and equipment urgently needed at each stage of the development of the national economy.

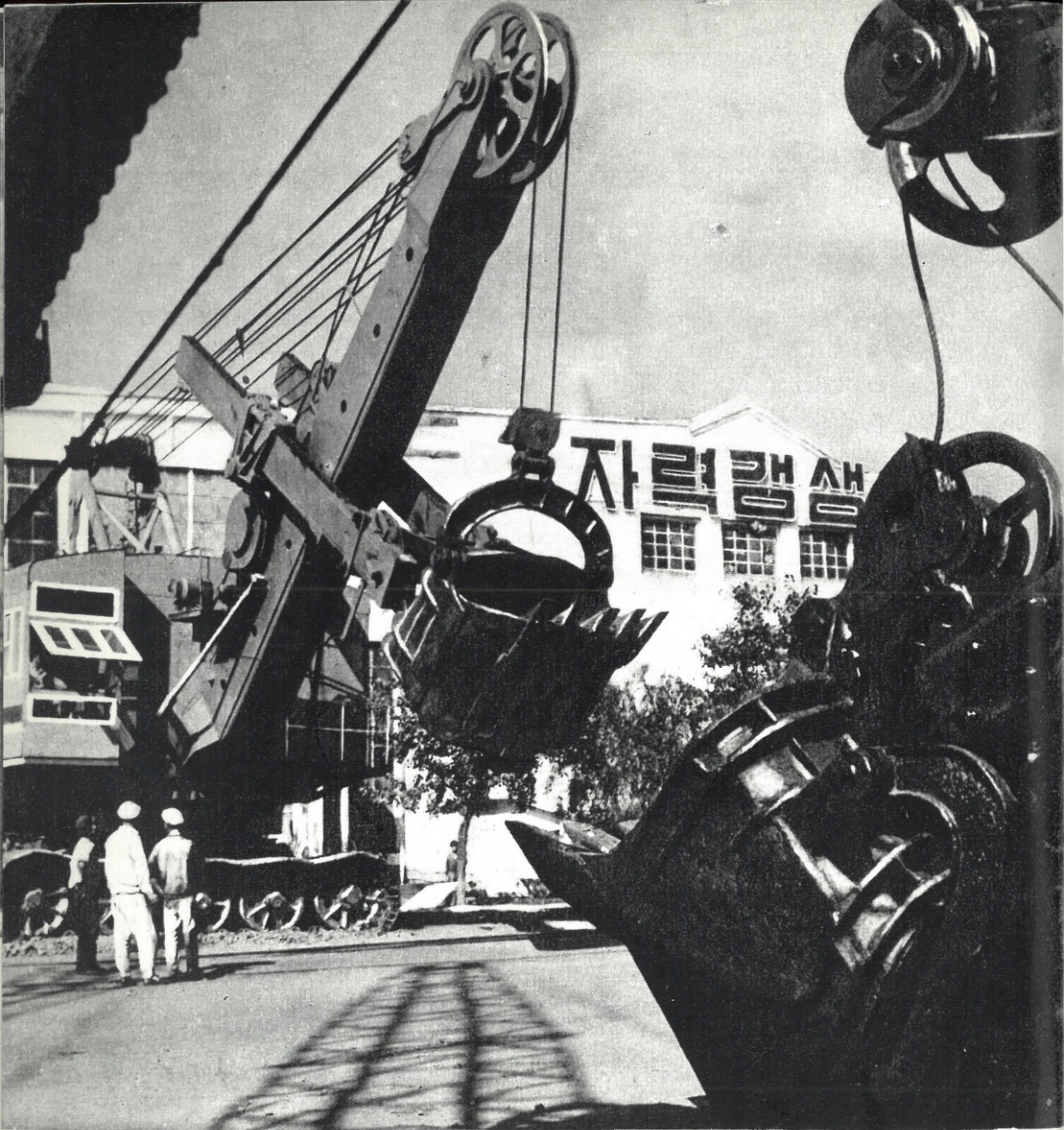
As a result, Korea's machine-building industry is in a position to turn out various types of machine tools, tools, tractors, automobiles, electric locomotives, vessels as well as the machines and equipment for the electric, metallurgical, mining, chemical and light industries and for construction. As of 1963, it satisfied 93.8 per cent of the domestic requirements for machines and equipment.

The output value of the machine-building and metal-working industries has made rapid growth, registering a 162-fold increase between 1946 and 1963.

In former days the machine-building industry manufactured separate machines and equipment, but now it can make complete sets of machines and equipment for iron works, vinalon factory and other large-scale modern factories and mills.

Various kinds of accessories including bearings and various kinds of tools including high-speed bites are mass-produced. Photograph: **The bearing shop of the Pyongyang Precision-machine Plant**



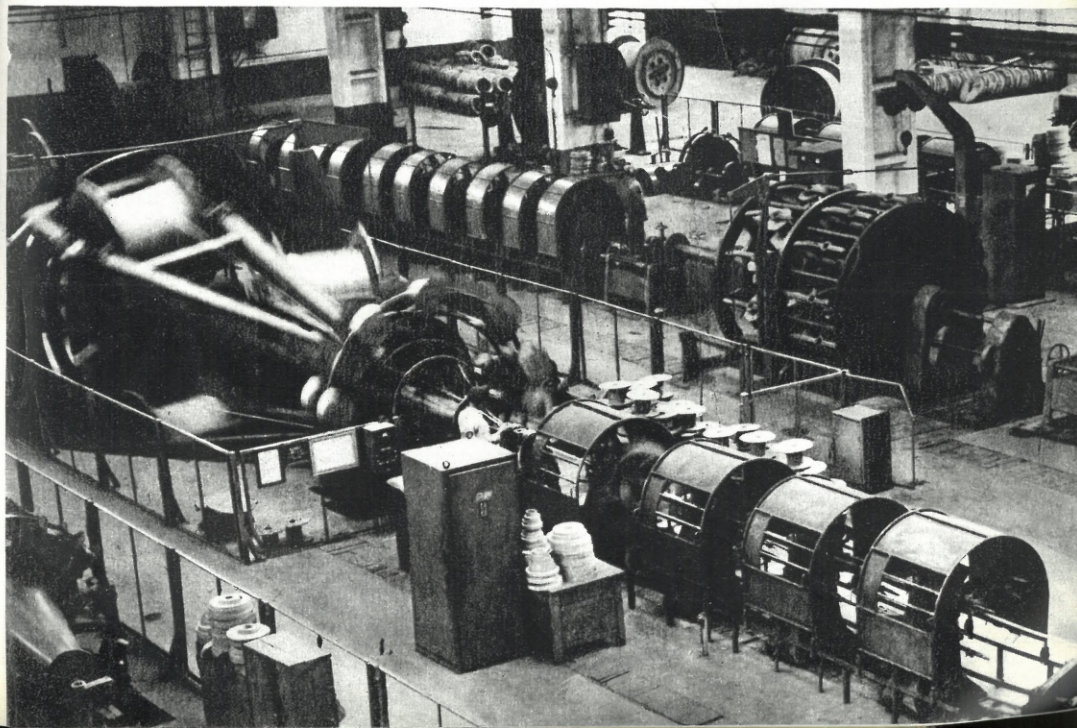


The 4-cubic metre excavator made at the Rakwon Machine-building Factory. This factory turns out various types of pumping equipment and lorry-mounted cranes, too



The electric locomotive "Red Flag" is being assembled at the
Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory

The interior of the modernly-equipped Pyongyang Electric Wire Plant





At the Woosan-jang rest home

In our country unemployment has long been stamped out of the social life of the people. The incomes of the working people increase systematically. Besides, they get additional benefits through the social and cultural services such as free education, free medical assistance and so on, all at government expenses.

Not only that, they are granted a paid holiday of 14-30 days every year and, if they want, can spend their vacations at the rest homes free of charge.

In 1963 alone, 440,000 working people spent their holidays in 410 rest homes and sanatoriums.

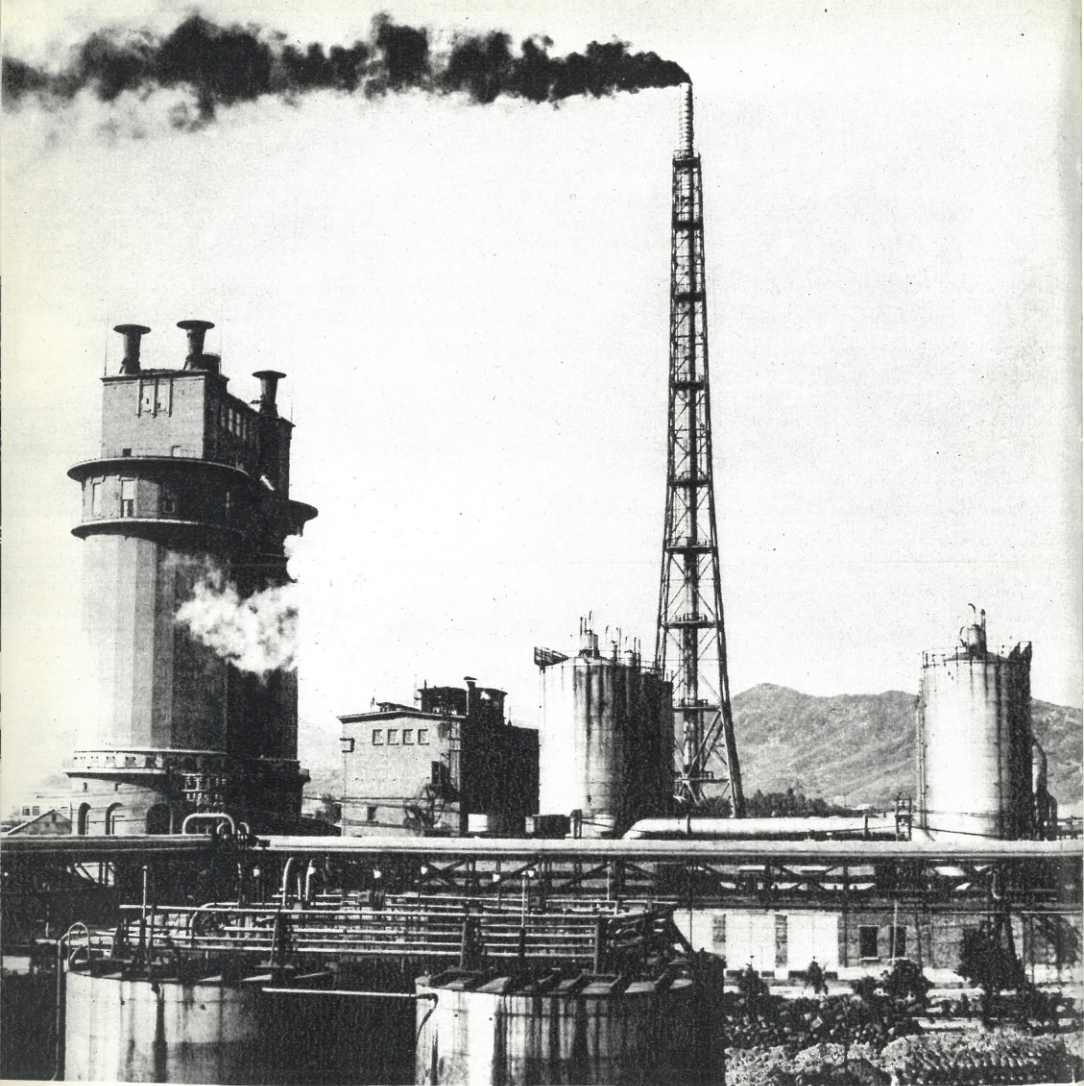
At every big factory, mill and other enterprise there is an attached hospital to look after the health of the workers and their families and take care of their sanitary conditions.

**The attached hospital
at the Kangsun Steel
Works**



**Morning exercise of the
workers of the Febru-
ary 8th Madong Cement
Factory**





**The ammonium nitrate shop of the Heungnam Fertilizer
Factory, the biggest chemical fertilizer factory in Korea**

The U.S. imperialists showered this factory with more than 30,000 bombs and shells during the Korean war, destroying 97 per cent of its equipment.

But all the war-damages have been recovered long ago and at present there have been built many new workshops.

Chemical Industry

KOREA'S chemical industry in the years of the Japanese imperialist rule had no other branch than the inorganic chemistry.

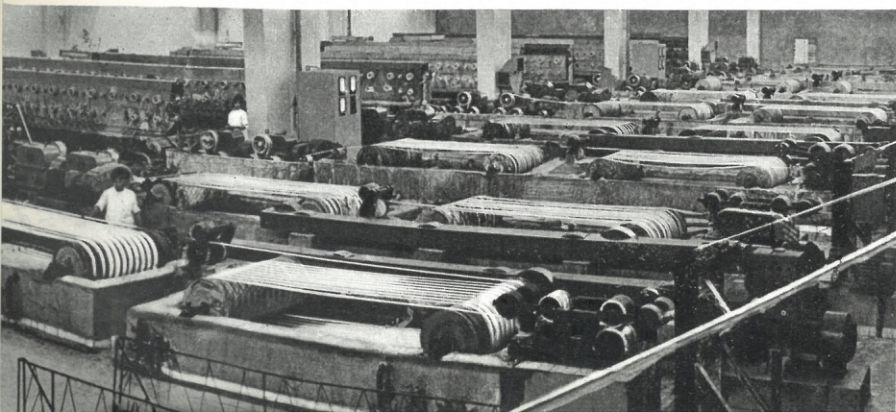
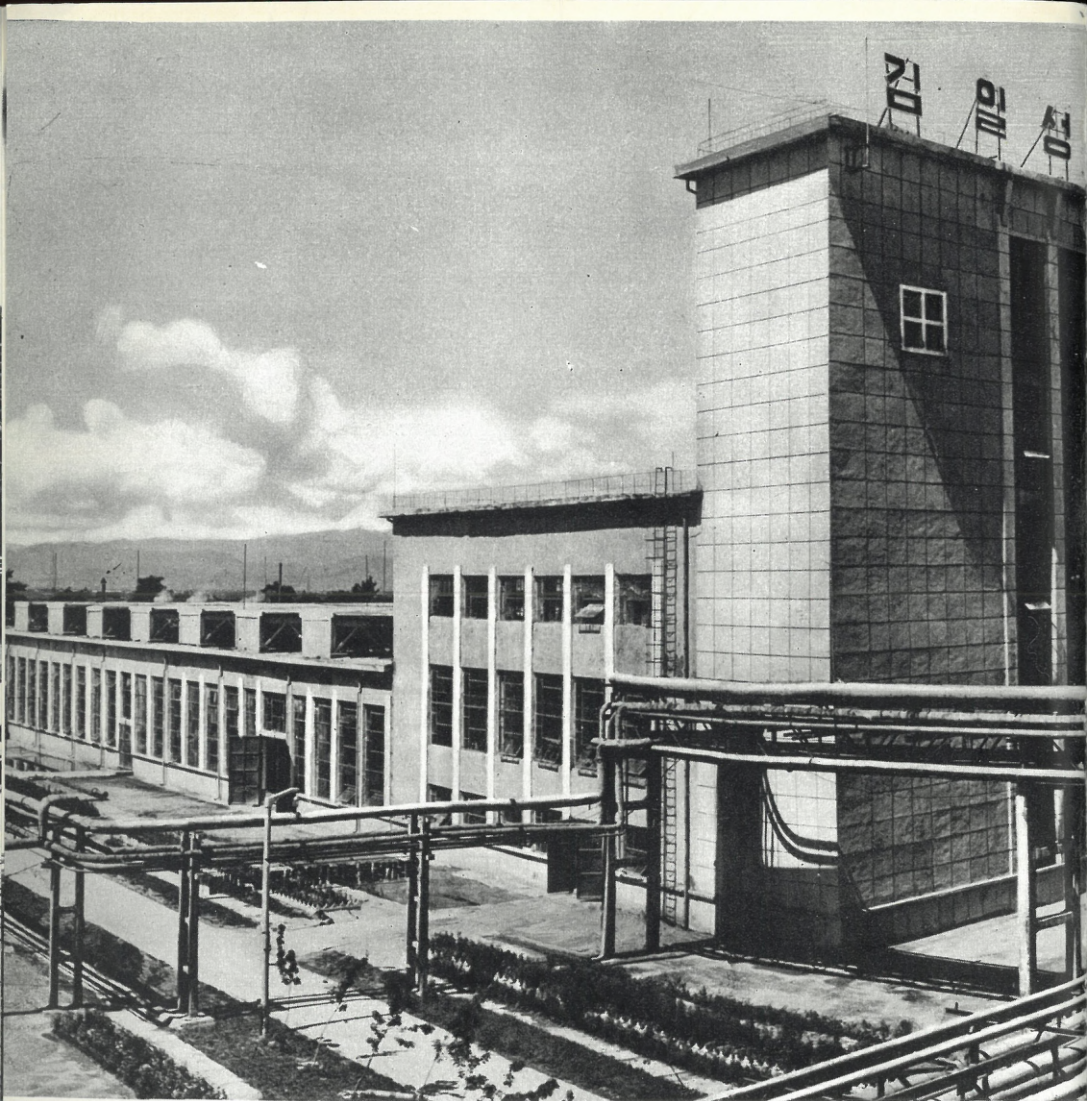
The Workers' Party of Korea has paid big attention to the development of the chemical industry in order to put an end to its one-sidedness and realize the chemicalization of the national economy.

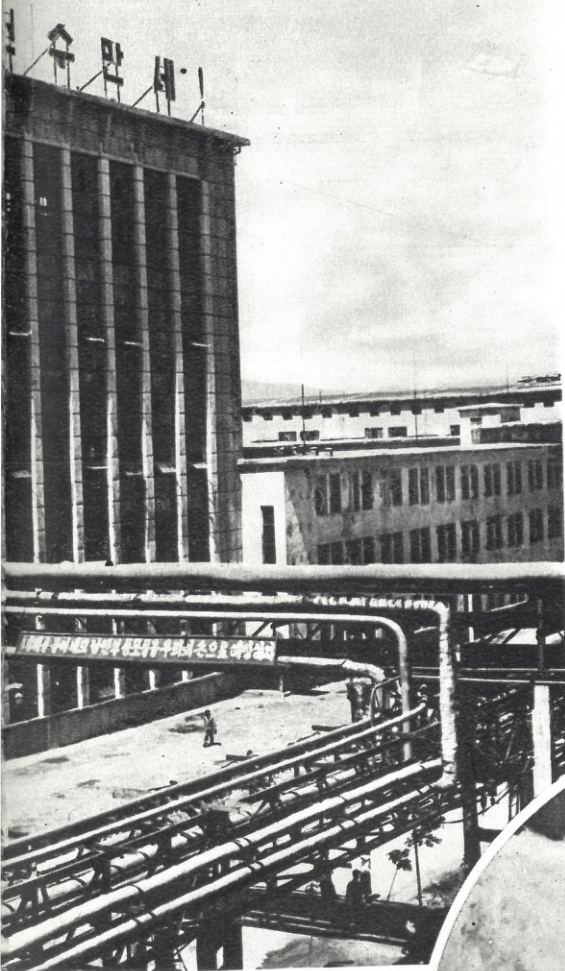
Accent was placed, in the first place, on the rehabilitation and expansion of the existing establishments of the inorganic chemical industry producing chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals for the development of the rural economy, while laying the bases of organic synthetic industry for synthetic fibre and synthetic resins.

Measures have been taken in recent years to develop all branches of the chemical industry for acceleration of all-round chemicalization of agriculture through manufacture of agricultural chemicals and chemical feed, and for mass production of various kinds of synthetic fibre, synthetic resins and synthetic rubber.

A line now being implemented is that of developing the organic synthetic industry by relying on the rich domestic raw materials such as lime-stone and anthracite.

In 1963 total output value of the chemical industry was 26 times that in 1946.





The Bongoong February 8th Vinalon Factory makes synthetic fibre from lime-stone and anthracite in which Korea abounds. It has more than 50 structures in its premises. Built in a little more than one year by the Koreans with their own technique and according to the design drawn up by them and gone into operation in 1961, it is furnished with home-made equipment and has an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons. By constructing this factory, the Korean people have become able to solve the problem of fibre raw material and laid the foundation of the organic synthetic industry.



Top: Outside view of the spinning shop of the factory

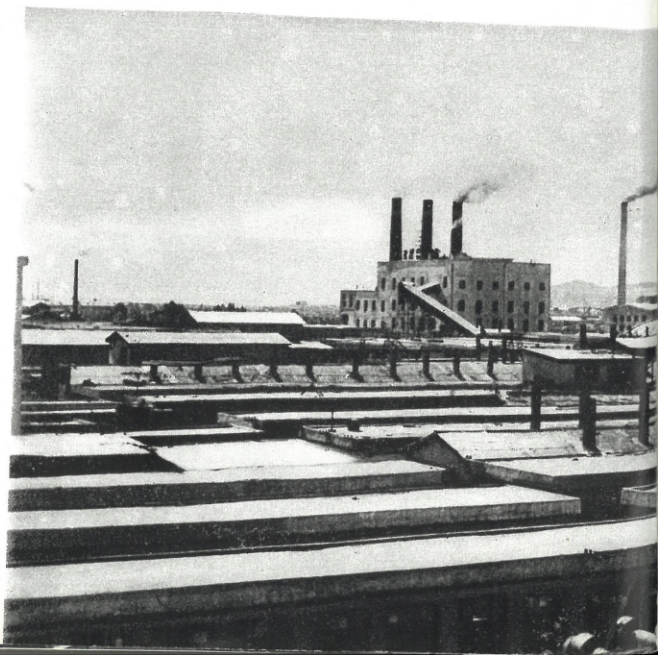
Left: Inside view of the spinning shop

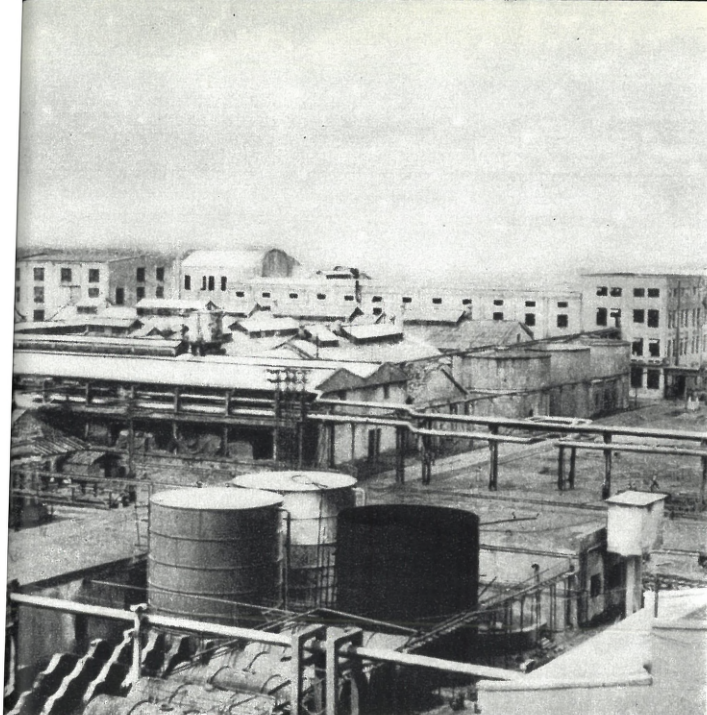
Right: "Vinalon cotton"



Outside view of the
Chungjin Chemical
Fibre Mill

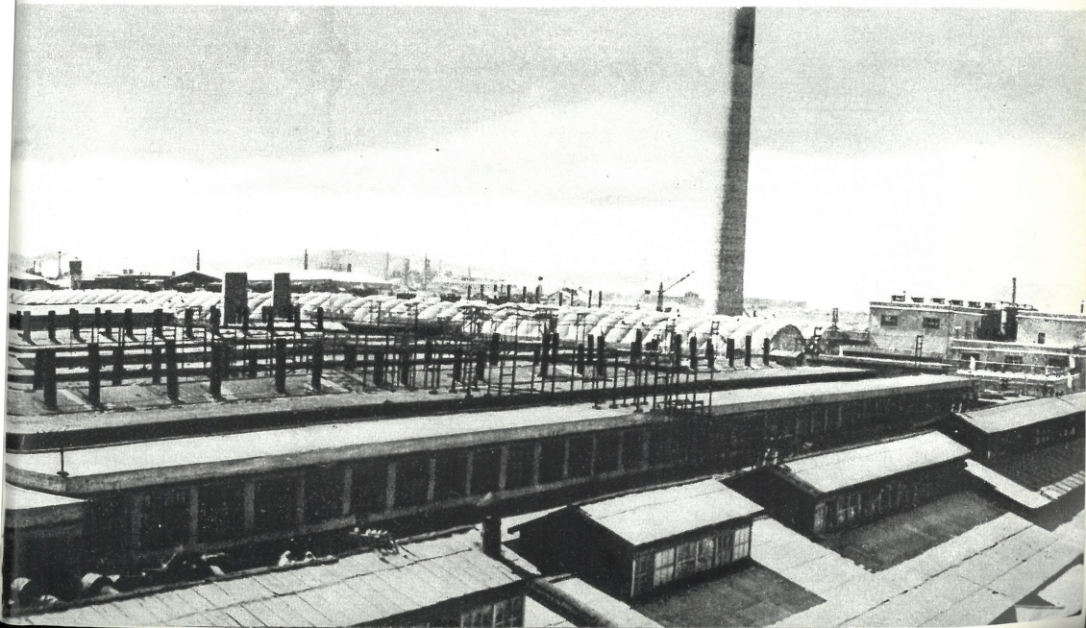
Its production capacity in the years of Japanese colonial rule was 1,800 tons. After the large-scale reconstruction and expansion in the post-war period, the capacity went up to 30,000 tons.

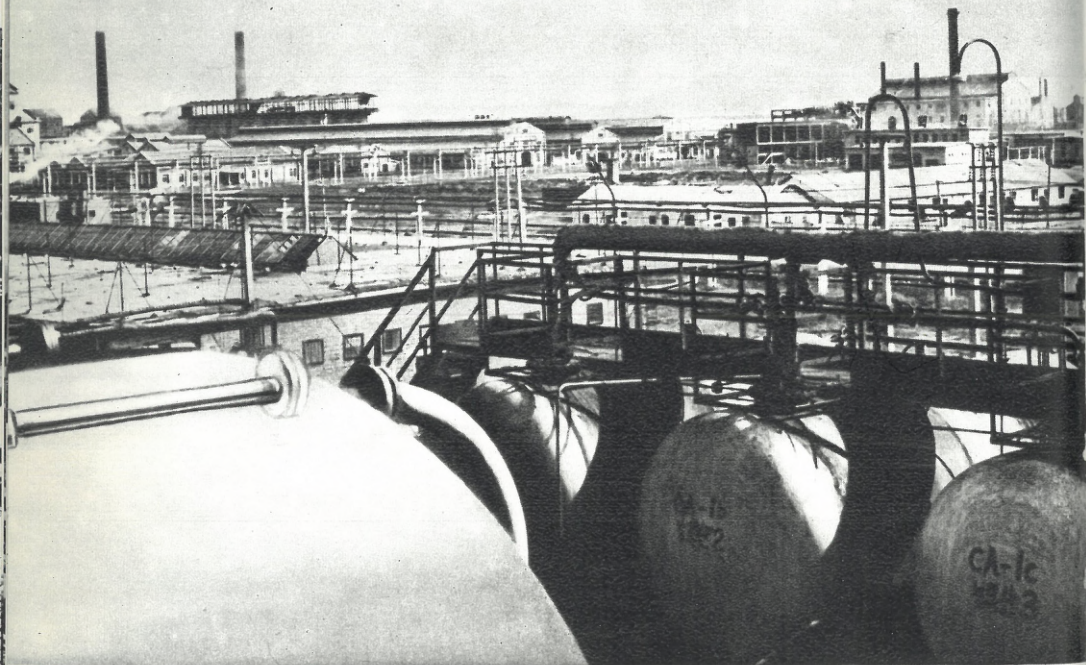




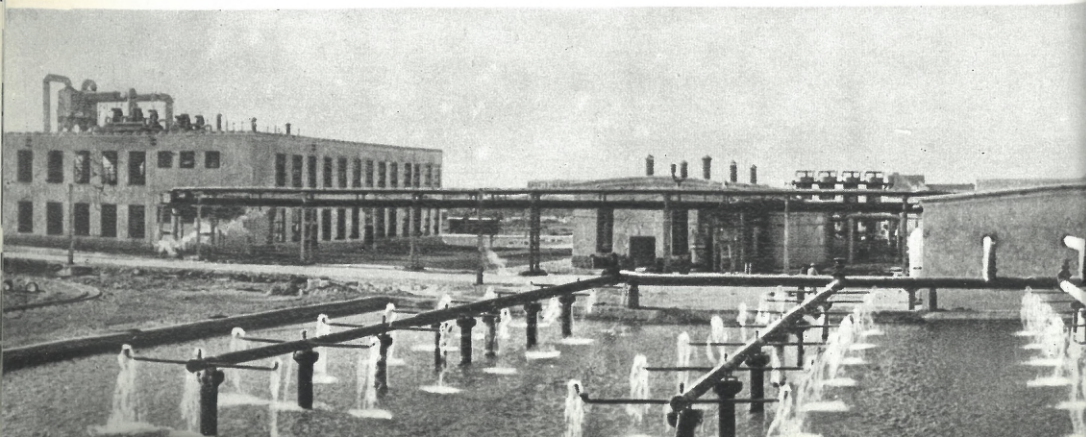
**Outside view of the
Sinuijoo Chemical
Fibre Mill**

This mill making chemical fibre from reed was built by the Koreans with their own technique and according to the design worked out by them and is furnished with the home-made equipment. It has an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons. It was built in 1964.

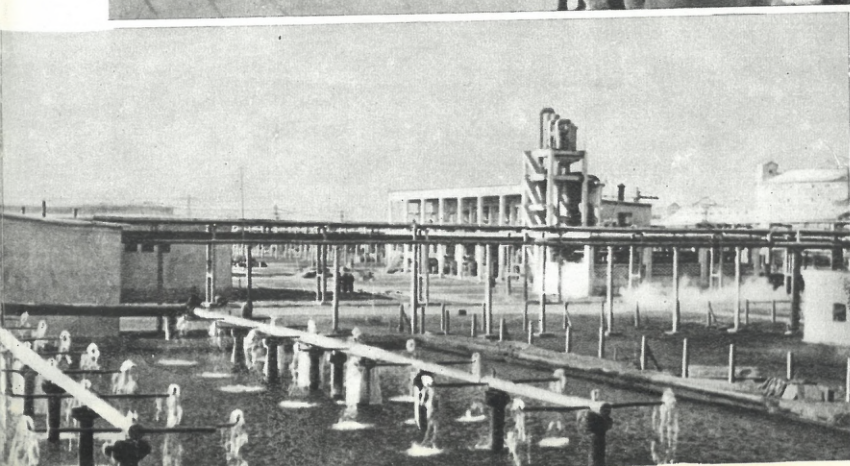
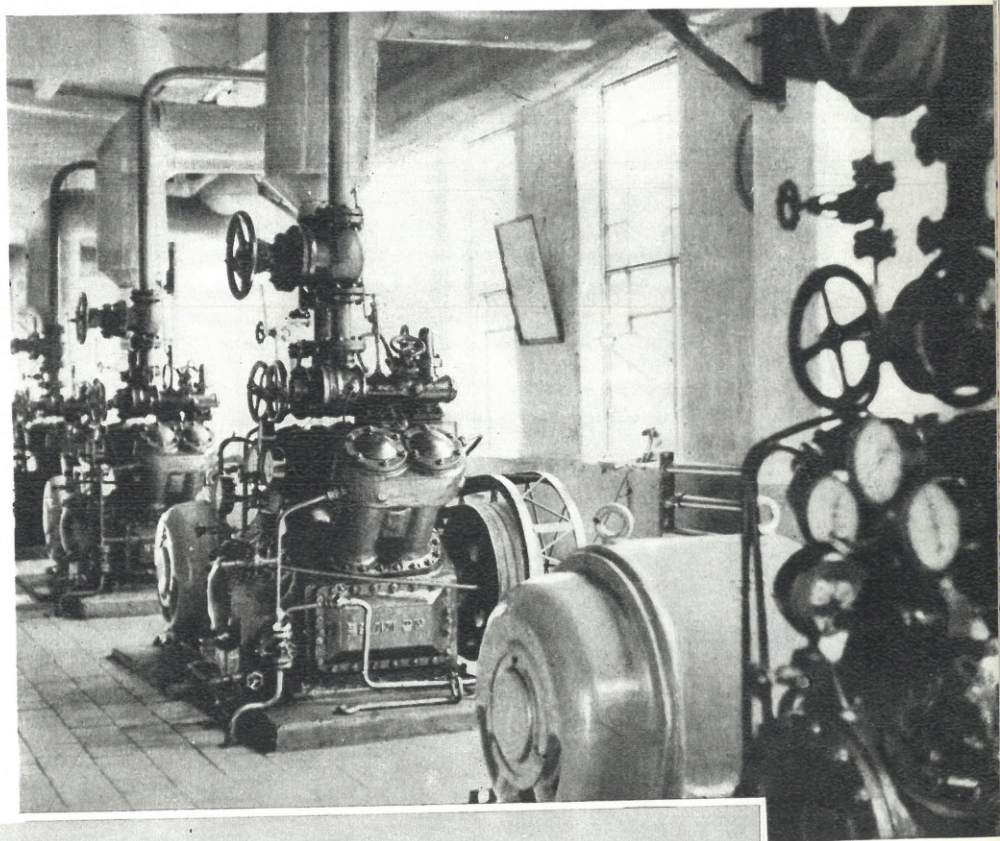


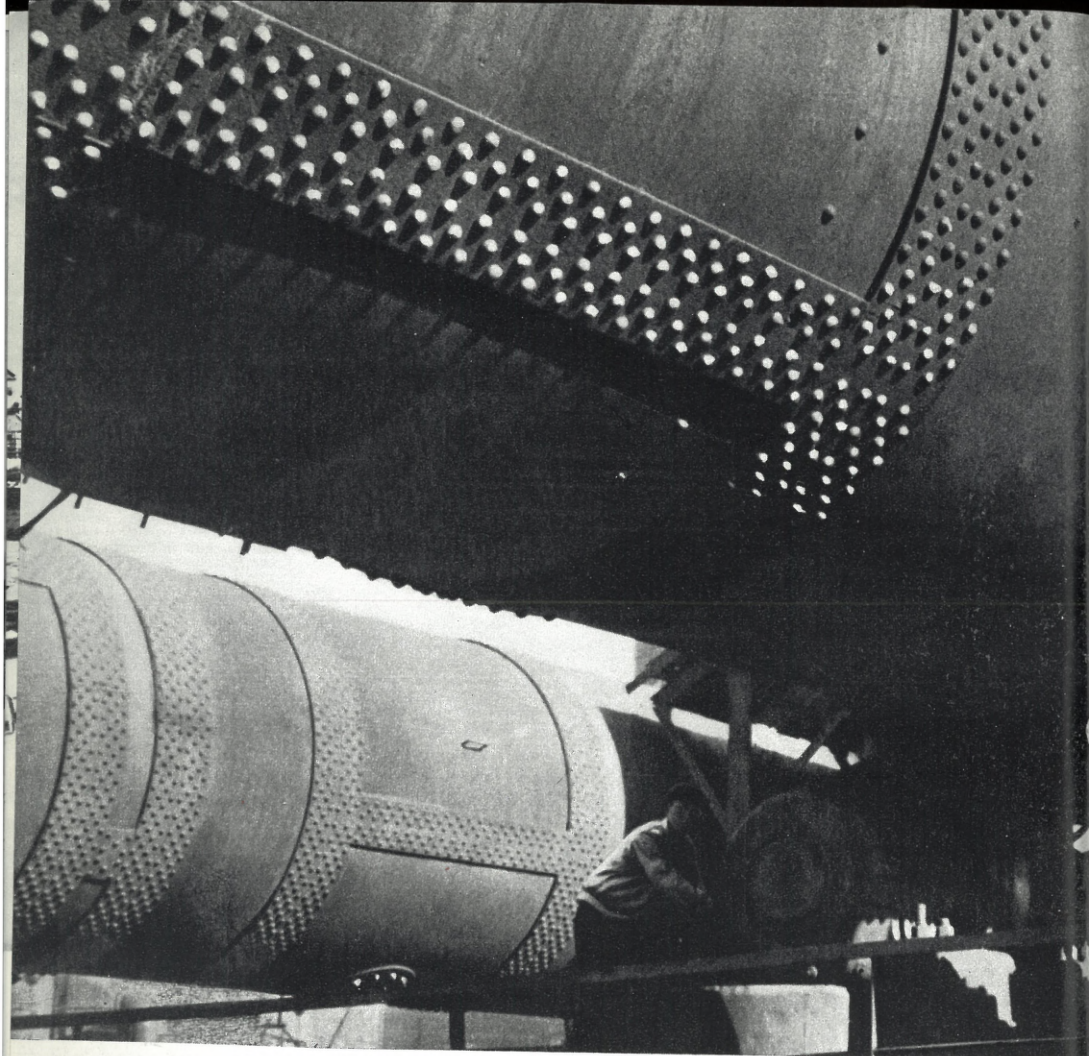


Top: Outside view of the dye-stuff shop
 Below and right: Outside view of the vinyl chloride shop and inside
 view of the same shop

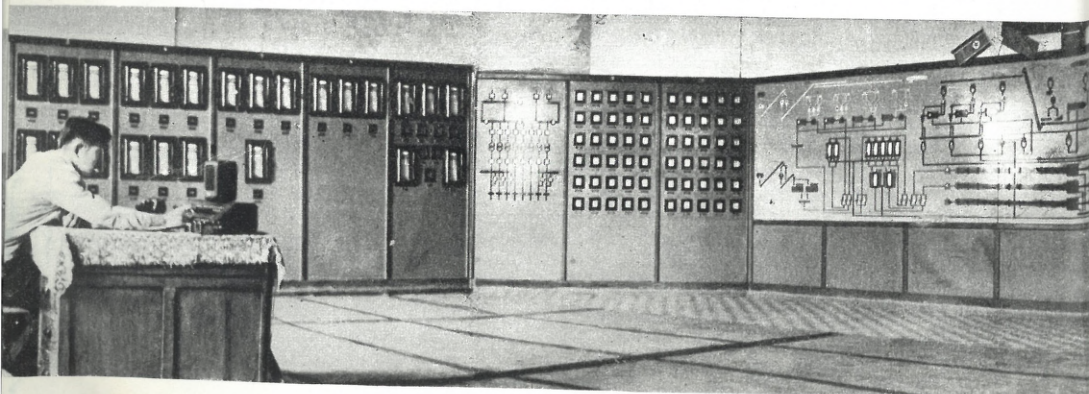


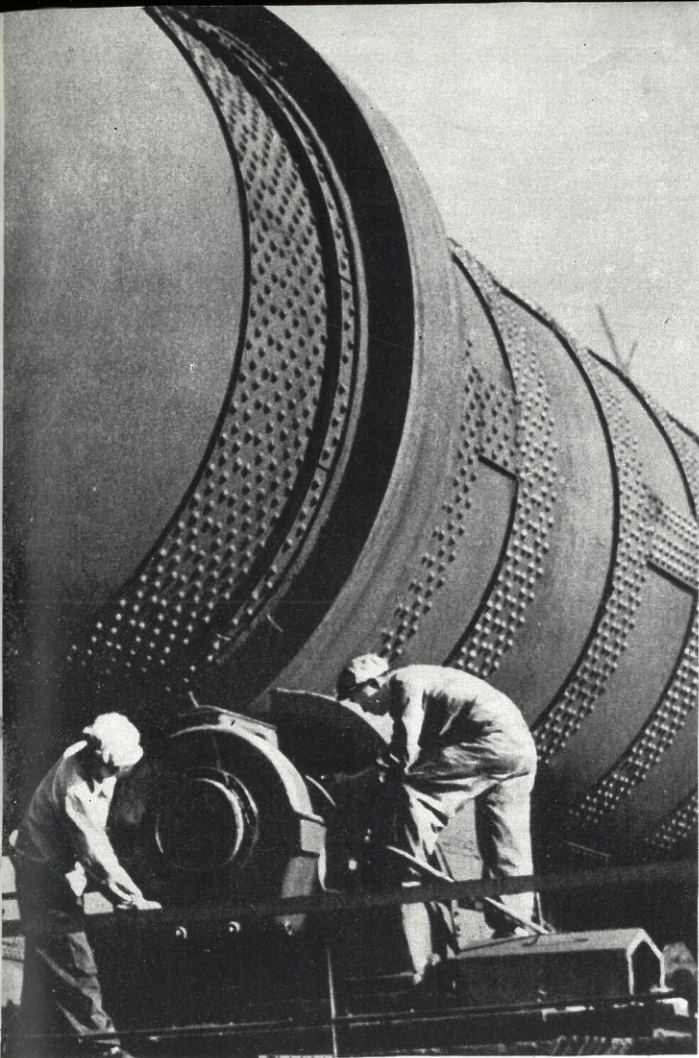
The Bongoong Chemical Plant, one of Korea's chemical industry centres, has carbide, vinyl chloride, weed-killer, caustic soda and dye-stuff shops.





Automated control section





Kiln of the February 8th Madong Cement Factory built in the post-war period

The Building-materials Industry

THE building-materials industry has made progress, meeting the demands of the developing national economy. The output of cement, for example, increased from 103,000 tons in 1946 to 2,526,000 tons in 1963.

Different types of building materials are made of domestic raw materials such as sheet glass, timber, synthetic resin, metal and marble, while various types of prefab parts are being produced.

The demand for building materials which is rapidly growing as the construction and architecture develop, is fully met.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

It has been the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea to construct large factories forming the backbone of light industry and, in parallel with it, build medium and small local industry factories through a nation-wide movement, while creating raw material bases for light industry by relying on the development of heavy industry, especially of the chemical industry, and agriculture.

Particularly in 1958, more than 1,000 local factories were built in different parts of the country in a short space of time. This made it possible to tap to the greatest possible extent the raw materials, materials and funds as well as labour power latent in localities and thus to rapidly increase the production of consumer goods in a short period. The local industry factories which were operated by handicraft method at the initial stage have been gradually mechanized and their scale has expanded.

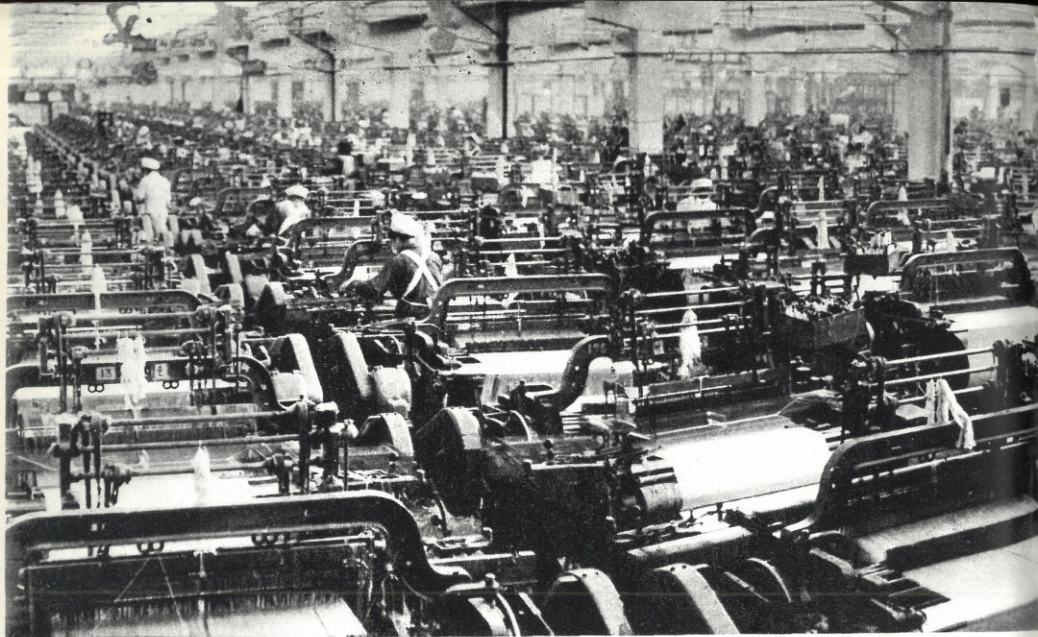
The share of the local industry in the total output of consumer goods rose from 39 per cent to 59 per cent between 1960 and 1963.

Along with this, the daily necessities shops set up at the heavy industry factories produce various kinds of hardware and other consumer goods.

In developing light industry, primary attention was paid to the production of the consumer goods essential in everyday life and the goods for children. As the people's livelihood improved, measures were taken to go over to the production of all kinds of goods including those for cultural use and special purposes and to improve their quality.

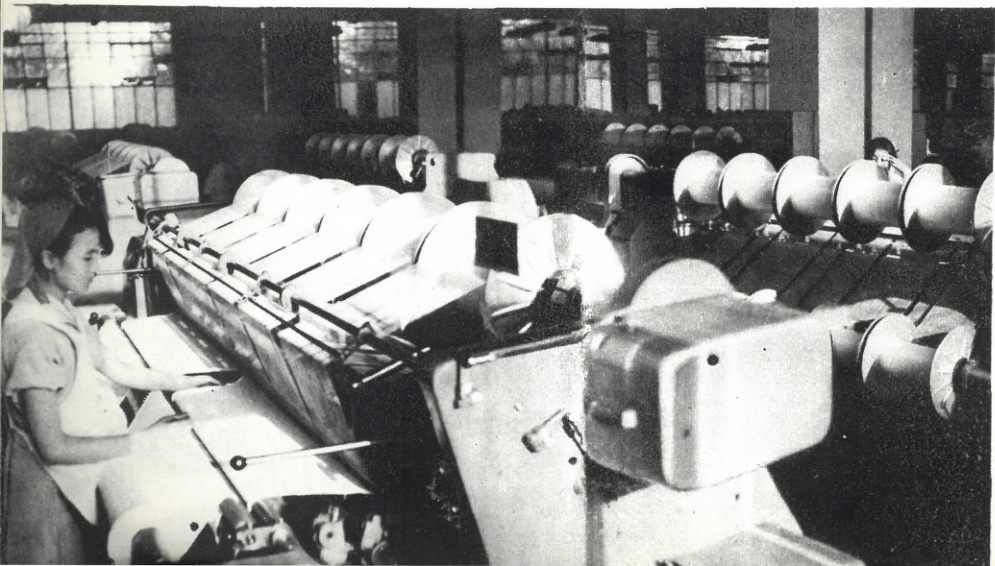
As a result, Korea's light industry standing on its own feet makes a wide range of goods such as textiles, food, daily necessities, goods for cultural use, footwear, porcelains, glassware and paper. Thus, it meets the growing demands of the people.

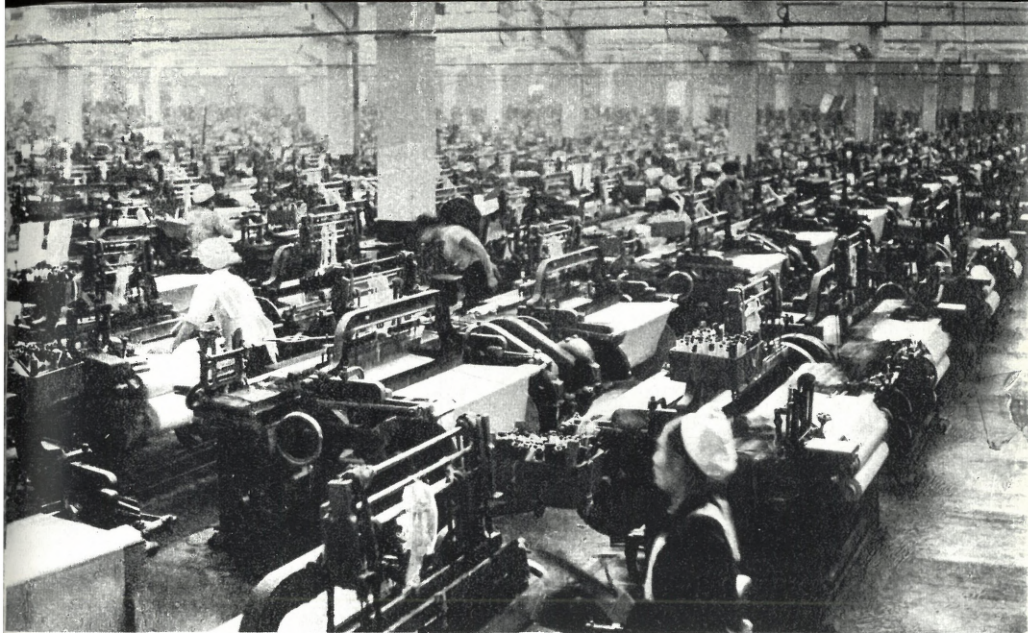




Weaving shop of the newly built Sinuijoo Textile Mill. The mill is one of the biggest of its kind in Korea

Inside view of the newly-built Sungyo Light Knitted Goods Factory producing good quality underwear





Textile Industry

IN the pre-liberation year of 1944 the textile industry accounted for only 6 per cent of the gross value of industrial output, but in 1962 the figure rose to 16.8 per cent.

In 1963 the output value of the textile industry showed an increase of 107 times compared with 1946.

Great efforts have been exerted to create solid raw material bases for various kinds of chemical fibre including vinalon and grow fibre crops such as flax, while building and expanding the modern textile mills. And, at the same time, qualitative composition of fabrics has improved and the production of clothes, underwear and knitted goods has gone up.

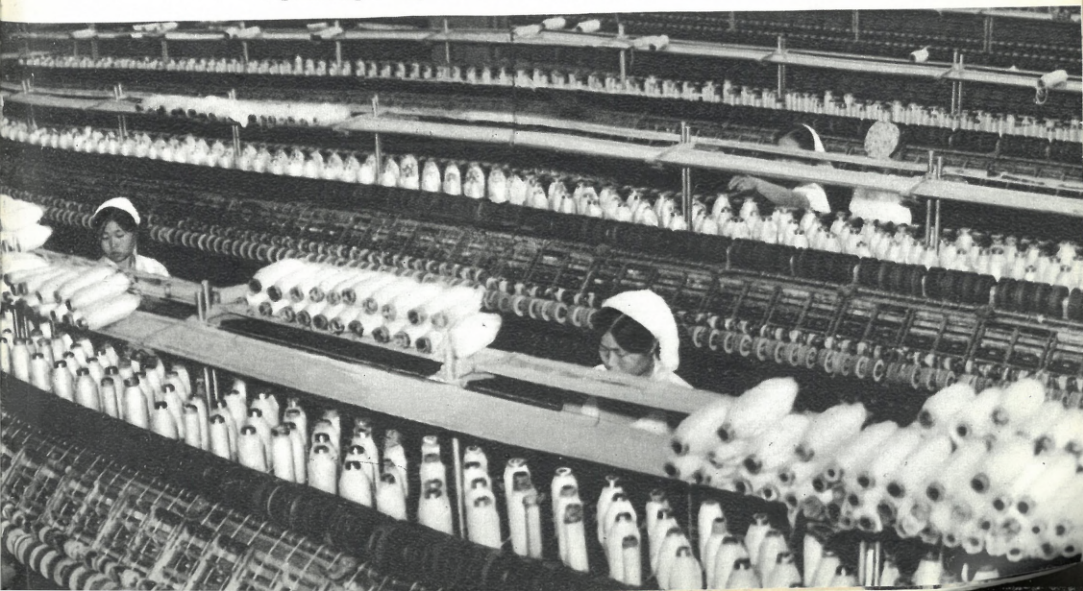


Inside view of the Pyongyang Silk Mill

Work processes are automated at this mill. Like in many other light industry factories, in this mill women hold the managership and other leading posts.



Inside view of the Sinuijoo Woolen Textile Mill



Spinning shop of the Pyongyang Silk Textile Mill



Food Industry

THE food industry, under the impact of the general improvement of the people's livelihood, has made steady development. Compared with 1946, in 1963 its output value grew 16 times.

Processed meat, fish and fruits, vari-



A corner of the
foodstuff shop





Outside view of the Ryongsung Meat
Cannery built after the war

ous kinds of liquor, soft drinks, condiments, confectionery, and different sorts of sidedish are on the list of products.

Especially, the development of the local industry has made it possible to turn to account wild fruits and other locally obtainable raw materials on a wide scale.





As the national economy develops, the material and cultural standards of the people steadily improve. Looking forward to a better future, the Korean working people work and live with optimism



Every big factory has a workers' club-house where films are shown and art performances are given. The club-house is provided with facilities for recreation.

The club-house of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory

Amateur dancers of the Bongoong Chemical Plant performing "Porcelain dance"





Workers assembling electric fans at the daily necessities shop of the Pyongyang Electrical Appliances Factory

Heavy industry factories have work-shops making articles of daily use. The variety of household electric utensils and hardware has widened lately.

Assembling of sewing machines at the Pyongyang Precision Machine Factory



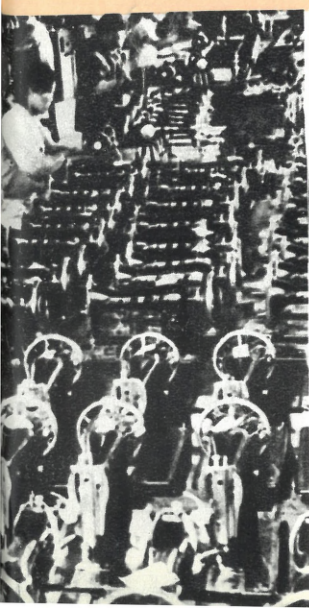
Daily Necessaries Industry

IN the days of the Japanese imperialist rule almost all the daily necessities and goods for cultural use consumed in the country were from Japan. But at present we are in a position to meet in the main the domestic demand for daily necessities and articles for cultural use.

Between 1946 and 1963 the output value of the cultural goods and daily necessities showed a 248-fold increase.

Domestic production of vinyl chloride and other synthetic resins and various metal materials for the daily necessities has led to the consolidation of the raw material base for the daily necessities industry and the expansion of the variety of its products.

Workers assembling radios at the Nampo Communication Apparatus Factory

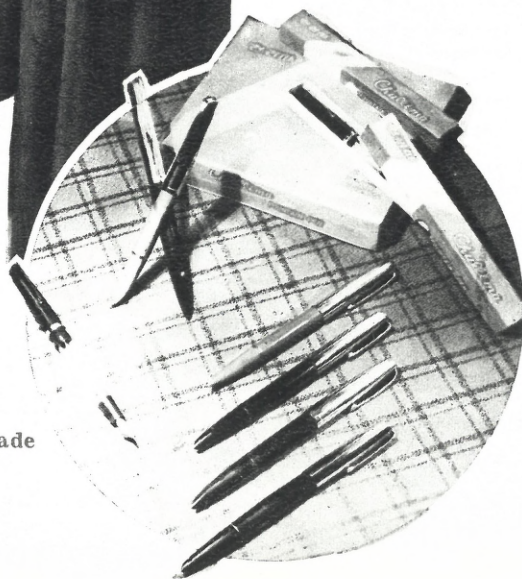




Manufacture of raincoats of vinyl chloride



Some of the Korea-made daily necessities

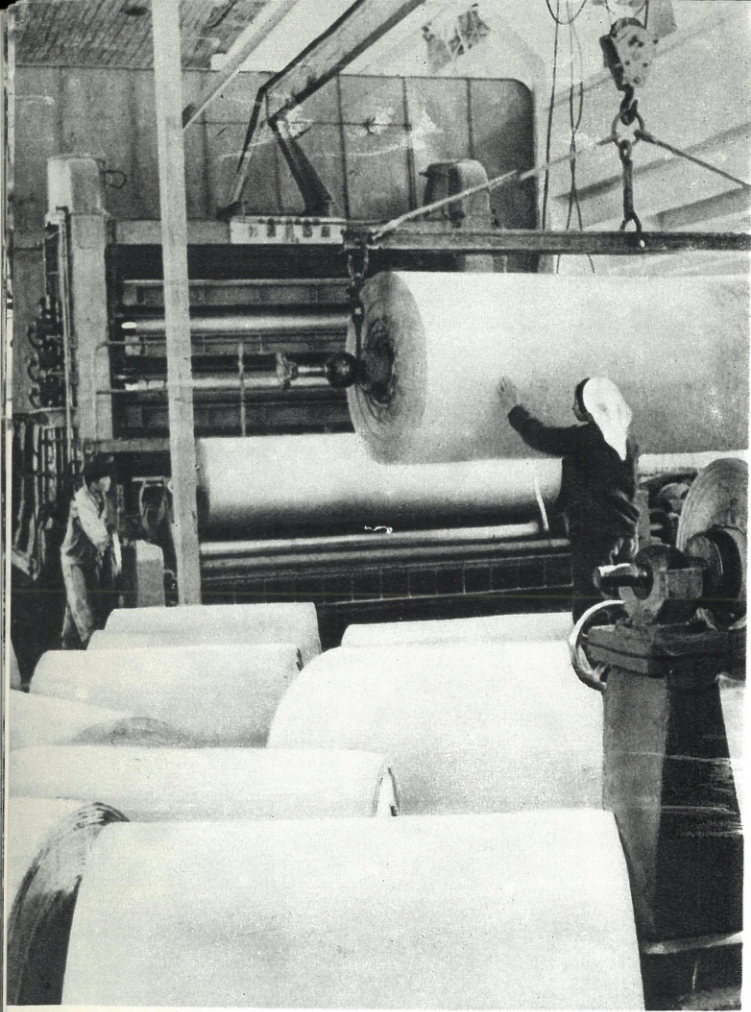




The factory also makes bowls of vinyl chloride

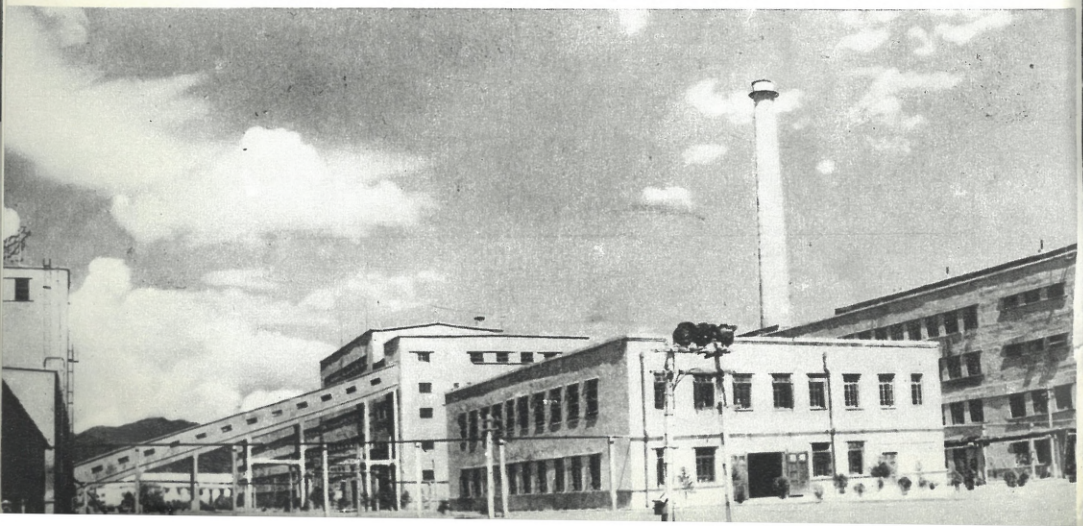
The Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory, provided with up-to-date equipment, makes a variety of articles of daily use including the goods made of vinyl chloride.





Paper is produced in large quantities to meet the increasing demand.

Inside view of the newly-built Hyesan Paper Mill



Outside view of the same mill

In order to build on the war debris an independent national industry the Korean people waged a hard battle. The provocative and subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea added to the difficulty.

However, our people upholding the correct policy and wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, have valiantly surmounted all the difficulties.

The working people have displayed unparalleled political enthusiasm and creative initiative in order to make their country, once backward and poor, rank among the advanced countries at an early date. They smashed every manifestation of conservatism and passivity and forged ahead at the speed of the legendary winged steed Chulima. In order to fulfill the tasks of the Seven-Year (1961-67) Plan they are now making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance holding high the banner of self-reliance.

When the Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled, the industrialization of the country will be realized and the structure of the national economy will be further improved.

During the Seven-Year Plan Korea's industry will further improve its production structure and reinforce its technical foundation, which will lead to the establishment of a system of independent industry of many-sided development, having its own solid raw material base and equipped on up-to-date lines. A number of new branches such as electronic industry and the branch producing light metals will be built and the existent major branches of production will be further reinforced and perfected.

During the current Seven-Year Plan period the gross value of industrial output will increase about 3.2 times, with the output of the means of production growing 3.2 times and that of consumer goods 3.1 times.

The Seven-Year Plan period will witness Korea's national economy becoming more versatile and her economic power growing stronger.

Korea will thus become a socialist industrial country with modern industry and advanced agriculture.

